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Vietnam Bracing For Offensive as Red Forces Mass

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—More than 120,000 Communist troops are preparing for pre-Tet attacks in key areas of South Vietnam but are capable of launching a campaign on the scale of the 1968 lunar new year offensive, U.S. military sources said today.

Nearly 60,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are positioned in the five northern provinces, known as I Corps, for attacks which could begin this week, the sources said.

"If I had to make a guess, I'd say they'll begin about Wednesday or Thursday and keep up the pressure until just before Tet, slack off again, then pick up again," one source said.

Thieu Is Firm In Defending His Policies

Run-Off Elections Proposed for Future

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu tonight gave an impassioned defense of his policy and role as a wartime president in an attempt to answer the criticism that has been leveled against him both here and abroad.

Speaking at an inaugural dinner of the Vietnamese Newspaper Editors Association, Mr. Thieu argued that neutrality was a perilous policy for South Vietnam at the present and that an expanded political representation in its government would not be meaningful until the country's political parties matured and won a larger following among the people.

At the same time, the South Vietnamese president proposed that the future be run-off elections for president if no candidate wins a majority on the first ballot. Mr. Thieu was elected in 1967 with only 37 percent of the vote.

In his speech tonight, Mr. Thieu insisted that South Vietnam had not compromised its independence or its alliance with the United States, as some of his political opponents had suggested.

He also sought to explain his extreme reaction to the proposals of political rivals that South Vietnam adopt a nonaligned foreign policy. In recent speeches he has denounced these men repeatedly as "naive cowards" and allies of the Communists.

Nothing that he had been criticized for the harshness of his remarks, Mr. Thieu said.

"If you were the person who assumes the important responsibility of pilot the boat amidst the storm, could you forgive those who drill holes in your boat and let the water come in?"

Pentagon, State Dept. Divided

Report on Toxins as Weapons Offers Nixon Three Options

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—President Nixon has just received a report proposing three choices in whether the United States should retain highly poisonous toxins in its chemical-biological arsenal.

The report offers options ranging from giving up toxins entirely to retaining them outright. The president, who asked for the report, is expected to make a decision on it within the next two weeks.

According to reliable sources, the 6-page paper was compiled among the various agencies of government, including the Defense and State Departments, over the last month, and was just submitted to the National Security Council.

At almost the same time the White House received an inter-agency paper making recommendations on how the administration should submit the Geneva protocol to the Senate for ratification. The Pentagon and the State Department are divided on how this should be done.

The protocol prohibits the first use of gas or germs in war.

U.S. Tokyo Hq. to Fire 3,349 More Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—U.S. military headquarters today announced plans to dismiss 3,349 Japanese employees by the end of June, raising to 5,849 the number of Japanese who will lose their jobs at various American military bases and installations throughout Japan.

Officials of the 24,000-strong all-U.S. Garrison Force Employees Union (Zengumso) said they might go on a nationwide strike against the dismissal plan.



TALKS WITH ALLIED COMMANDERS—From left, French Div. Gen. Bertrand Hachet de Queneta, U.S. Maj. Gen. Robert Fergusson, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and British Maj. Gen. J. C. Bowes-Lyon in Berlin.

Major Relief Effort Urged

Thant Aide Confirms Reports Of Rape and Looting in Biafra

LAGOS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The representative of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant today substantiated accounts of rape, looting and indiscriminate killing among federal troops taking over Biafra.

In a special report, Said-Uddin Khan said, "At least two soldiers found guilty of rape have been summarily executed. One soldier caught looting was shot and wounded by his officer, and many more have been flogged publicly for the same offense."

Mr. Khan said that a large number of refugees—the greatest percentage—stayed at home in the former secessionist region and are "completely destitute."

"They are undernourished," the report went on, "and without money or even seedlings to plant for their next crop. A major effort of relief and rehabilitation will be required. The Nigerian Red Cross, own teams and other teams like the Save the Children Fund and the Australian Red Cross working under their umbrella are doing their best, but it is not enough to meet the situation."

Thant's Contradiction The report by Mr. Khan, a 52-year-old retired Pakistani brigadier, directly contradicts Mr. Thant's remarks when the secretary-general left Lagos after a 24-hour visit a week ago.

Mr. Thant did not visit the war-affected area but quoted Heinrich Beer, head of the League of Red Cross Societies, as saying, "There was not the slightest remotest evidence of violence or ill treatment..."

Mr. Khan's report said: "There were no allegations of killings, but there have been cases of molestation of women and many more of looting... Some of the soldiers belonging to detachments in fairly remote areas have been disorderly, but the senior officers (majors and above) are very clear on the code of conduct and enforce it, sometimes very severely."

Paris Fashion Showings Open

PARIS, Jan. 26—A crowded week of French fashion showings opened today to full houses. Fashion writer Eugenia Sheppard tells the why and what on Page 8.

Before Leaving for Turkey

Dubcek Reportedly Resigned Last Remaining Party Post

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Reliable sources in Prague said today that Alexander Dubcek resigned from the Communist party's Central Committee before he left for his new assignment as ambassador to Turkey yesterday.

Mr. Dubcek's written statement that he was withdrawing from his last party office probably will be submitted to the Central Committee when it meets in plenary session on Wednesday, the sources said.

The forthcoming plenum of the 156-member body, which will last two or three days, also is expected to bring other changes in the party and state structure, and new purges.

Informants in Prague said it appeared likely that Premier Oldrich Cernik would be replaced. Alois Indra, secretary of the Central Committee and a conservative who is highly regarded in Moscow, has been mentioned as a leading candidate to succeed Mr. Cernik.

Mr. Cernik, who has been premier since April, 1968, is widely blamed for the present fuel shortages and other supply difficulties. He has abstained from taking part in a public debate on economic questions during the last few

Stolen Cadillac? Could Be Yours

GEORGETOWN, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Police Chief James T. Noland, who helped investigate a stolen car ring specializing in Cadillacs, has learned that he has been driving a stolen Cadillac since November.

He bought the 1966 car from a dealer who took it in an exchange deal last year. He has now learned it was stolen three years ago.

"The insurance company owns the car and the dealer will give me another one," Chief Noland said. "So I'm not out anything—except it is a little embarrassing."

Nixon's Israel Pledge Aimed At Clarifying U.S. Position

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The White House said today that President Nixon's pledge yesterday to support Israel and supply arms if needed was designed mainly to correct misunderstandings of the administration's Middle East diplomacy.

The President, in what was generally regarded as a statement to reassure both Israel and the American Jewish community, said peace can come only through direct negotiations between the hostile Middle East nations. He also reaffirmed that the United States "is prepared to supply military equipment necessary to the efforts of friendly governments, like Israel, to defend the safety of their people."

Israel, which insists on direct Arab-Israeli negotiations without "preconditions," last month assailed U.S. Middle East peace proposals as an "assault on the Arabs." One U.S. proposal was that Israel withdraw from Arab territory occupied since the June, 1967, war to behind guaranteed frontiers.

At the same time, American Jewish leaders have become increasingly worried that the Nixon administration, in declaring an "even-handed" policy in the dispute, was moving away from all-out support of Israel.

A group of more than 1,000 U.S. Jewish leaders held a conference here yesterday on Middle East policy and Mr. Nixon's statement was sent to this meeting.

State Department spokesman Carl Barbuch told newsmen it was "insistent as reaffirmation of what is and was U.S. policy. He added that Israel's most recent request for arms—including 25 more Phantom jets and 80 Skyhawk fighter-bombers—was still "under review" and no decision had been made. Israel already is receiving several Phantoms a month under a Johnson-administration agreement to sell it 50 of the supersonic warplanes.

Ziegler Queried

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler was asked by reporters today whether the President's promise of help to "friendly states" could also apply to some Arab countries that sought to protect their borders and their people. Mr. Ziegler replied that he would not amplify the President's statement.

But when asked whether the French government's agreement to sell 100 jet fighters to Libya might have prompted Mr. Nixon's arms-aid remarks, he said the President was reiterating a policy consistent with U.S. policy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israeli Jets Raid Positions Along Canal

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Israeli warplanes twice raided Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal today but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire, a military spokesman said.

He said that a number of Israeli planes attempted to bomb Egyptian positions at Ismailia and El Ballah in the central sector of the canal bank at 10:30 a.m. but were forced to flee by anti-aircraft fire.

Forty-five minutes later Israeli planes attempted another raid on the same position but Egyptian interceptors scrambled and the Israeli planes once more fled, the spokesman said.

He said the raids caused no damage to any military targets but several civilian homes in Ismailia were hit.

(Tel Aviv reported that the Israeli jets pounded Egyptian camps and anti-aircraft positions for more than an hour. Later there was an artillery duel across the canal in which one Israeli soldier was killed, Israeli officials reported.)

Saudi Claim 2 Planes
JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Saudi Arabian troops shot down two Israeli warplanes and suffered three men wounded during raids on Jordan over the weekend, according to the official Saudi Arabian radio monitored here.

Israeli Settlements Shelled
AMMAN, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla organization said today it "retaliated" for Lebanese Saturday night by shelling two Israeli settlements in the western Galilee.

In a statement here, the Popular Democratic Front said it shelled Tarboun and Azraq, killing and wounding "more than 15 Israeli officers and soldiers," destroying "some" of the vehicles parked in a Tarboun garage, an Israeli barracks, and "some" industrial establishments in Azraq settlement.

Elath Death Toll at 20
TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—A man died today from wounds sustained when a truck loaded with ammunition exploded in the military section of Elath port on Saturday, bringing the death toll to 20. The man was one of 42 injured in the explosion.

Brandt, Allies In West Berlin, Grechko in East

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (NYT)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today conferred with the three Western Allied commanders of Berlin as Communist East Germany continued its on-again, off-again tactics of harassment on the city's access routes for the sixth straight day.

In East Berlin, the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, arrived for a surprise visit and immediately had talks with Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader.

Marshal Grechko's unannounced trip was seen to indicate Russia's determination to keep any East-West development over Germany under direct control. High Russian military leaders have regularly flown into East Berlin during previous crises over the city.

On the Western side, the meeting between the American, British and French commanders and the West German chancellor also was designed to emphasize Allied rights and commitments in Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany. After the one-hour conference, Mr. Brandt said the Berlin issue and East-West relations in Europe had been discussed. Mr. Brandt flew back to Bonn tonight after the conference.

The Communists are staging their present partial blockade of German traffic on the autobahn superhighway linking Berlin with the West in protest of committee meetings of the West German Bundestag now being held in the city. The East Germans also have attacked Mr. Brandt's 24-hour visit to the Western outpost, saying it was disrupting efforts at easing tensions.

The East-West flare-up over Berlin seemed to throw a dim light on prospects for an early opening of East-West German talks on the mutual renunciation of force which Mr. Brandt offered to the East German government chief, Premier Willi Stoph, last week.

The East Germans have not yet answered the chancellor's approach for open-ended negotiations. Mr. Brandt told newsmen this afternoon his proposal implied that each side should be allowed to bring up all the matters it wants to talk about.

In an initial proposal last December, Mr. Ulbricht had demanded full diplomatic recognition for his Communist state, but although Bonn ruled out an exchange of ambassadors between the two Germanys, the Communist chief said at a press conference last week indicated his country's willingness to talk.

Military Topics Discussed
At Marshal Grechko's meeting with Mr. Ulbricht, "current questions on the further development of brotherly relations between Soviet forces and East Germany's People's Army" were discussed, ADN, the official press service

4-Power Talks Discussed
Aside from talking about the traffic disturbance, Allied commanders—Maj. Gen. Robert G. Fergusson of the United States, Maj. Gen. F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon of Britain and Gen. Bertrand Hachet de Queneta of France, also discussed with Mr. Brandt the recent Western initiative to Moscow to hold four-power talks on the Berlin situation.

While Russia has not yet officially (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

For Social, Not Military, Ends

New Partnership With U.S. Proposed by Wilson in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight proposed a new kind of partnership between Britain and the United States aimed at resolving social and human problems in the 1970s.

Secretary of State James Callaghan's phrase "special relationship" is often used to summarize Anglo-American affairs. Mr. Wilson said such a description, with its wartime connotations, is becoming out of date.

But he said the British people today offers the American people a new type of special relationship—a special relationship for the 1970s—a special relationship arising out of joint determination to help each other, and to join with others in tackling pressing urban and social problems.

Mr. Wilson said these are problems faced by all advanced industrial countries—the blight of urban decay in affluent societies, pollution of the environment, youth and violence, poverty and slum housing.

His 7th Visit
Mr. Wilson was speaking to a foundation on automation and employment just before leaving for Washington on his seventh visit to the American capital since becoming prime minister in October, 1964.

Referring to his prospective talks with President Nixon, the prime minister followed up his emphasis on the problems of the new decade by saying:

"This week, it is not the organization of power blocs we shall be discussing. It is the organization of social power to mobilize social resources to overcome social evils."

He did not suggest ways of implementing the new partnership except by stressing the common nature of problems and by saying that the two countries should compare notes and compare progress.

On international issues, the prime minister placed Nigeria first, among world problems including



Marshal Andrei Grechko

said. Top East German defense and security officials were present.

At his news conference last week, Mr. Ulbricht had said he knew of "No four-power responsibility" for Germany, adding that the concept of "Germany" no longer existed, in an obvious attempt to emphasize the sovereignty of his country, the German Democratic Republic.

But, apparently at Russian intervention, Mr. Ulbricht's version was corrected in a roundabout though remarkable manner through today's report on Marshal Grechko's arrival.

In listing among those present at the airport, Col. Gen. Viktor Kulikov, the chief of the 30 Russian divisions stationed in East Germany, ADN gave as his official title "commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany."

Previously the East Germans had alluded to the Russian general as "commander of Soviet forces in the German Democratic Republic."

4-Power Talks Discussed
Aside from talking about the traffic disturbance, Allied commanders—Maj. Gen. Robert G. Fergusson of the United States, Maj. Gen. F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon of Britain and Gen. Bertrand Hachet de Queneta of France, also discussed with Mr. Brandt the recent Western initiative to Moscow to hold four-power talks on the Berlin situation.

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A BEGINNING—Alexander Dubcek, new Czechoslovak ambassador to Turkey, leaving the restroom of the guest lounge at Istanbul airport, where he took refuge from shoving crowds of newsmen who met his plane.

to Turkey, was among the group that greeted Mr. Dubcek as he arrived here after spending a night in Istanbul.

Also shaking hands with the deposed reform leader, after his formal reception by the deputy chief of protocol at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, were the ambassadors of Bulgaria, Hungary and the chargé d'affaires of Poland, all countries which joined the Soviet Union in the August, 1968, invasion.

The ambassador of Romania, which did not participate in the military operation, was also present today.

Tonight, after the airport reception in Ankara, during which

Congress Cuts

Jets for Taiwan Out of Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Senate-House conferees agreed today to drop a \$54.5 million allocation for jet planes for Nationalist China to reaching final agreement on a \$1.8 billion foreign-aid bill.

In December, the conferees decided to keep this money in the bill, but the Senate voted to reject the measure because of the planes for Taiwan.

At the new conference today, the House delegation agreed to eliminate the item.

The final measure, smallest foreign-aid appropriation in many years, is expected to be sent to President Nixon later this week. It is the last of the 14 money bills needed to run the government in the current fiscal year, which began last July 1.



British Prime Minister Wilson chatting with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau.

Wilson in U.S. To See Nixon

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ried questions, Mr. Wilson appeared to the international community not to conduct post-mortems on the civil war.

Asked whether he is worried about Russian influence in Nigeria in view of Nigerian government statements that Soviet military aid tipped the scales toward a federal victory, Mr. Wilson replied, "I personally do not feel it necessary to go back into the past. We should look to the future."

"Those who want to argue about the past by all means let them do it. We are concerned with a united and, we hope, prosperous Nigeria."

Mr. Wilson heaped scorn on a suggestion that the timing of the collapse of Biafra had somehow been engineered by his government so that he could take credit if he called a general election early this year.

His reaction, when told such a suggestion had been made, was one of amazement.

"I have seen some pretty strange comments on the Nigerian situation, but I have not seen one as strange as this. Words fail me..." he said. "It implies a degree of British government control of Nigeria which I don't think anyone has suggested we have."

On his arrival in Ottawa yesterday, Mr. Wilson was greeted with a remark from Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp which appeared to reflect worry that Britain's eventual entry into the European Common Market might hurt its trade with Canada.

Kennedy Sees Whitewash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., said today that he has been "disturbed by official statements from the British government which serve to whitewash the situation in eastern Nigeria."

He said he hopes President Nixon, during his talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, will give top priority to Biafran relief needs and to joint cooperative efforts with the federal government in Lagos "to save human life."



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News Analysis

A Turning Point in Europe On Sharing U.S. Troop Costs

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Jan. 26 (WP).—There seems no doubt that a just-ended conference here of prominent German and American marks a turning point in the dialogue between Bonn and Washington.

The message conveyed by the Americans—or at least by those here with votes in the United States Senate or a say in the administration—was that the old ways of organizing collective security in Europe are finished, or nearly so.

Among themselves, the Americans were divided on how essential it was to maintain U.S. troops in Europe at their present level. But they agreed that this time there was no way out of the dilemma except for the Europeans, and mainly the West Germans, to begin sharing the burden, perhaps pay-

Brandt, Allies Meet in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ly reacted to the move, informed sources said Soviet diplomats had shown interest.

In view of their pending initiative, the Allies let it be known they would like Mayor Klaus Schmeitz to hold off for the time being his plan to offer German-level talks on Berlin to the East German premier, Mr. Brandt drove to City Hall, where he served for ten years as Berlin's mayor, to talk with Mr. Schmeitz after his conference with the Allies.

The chancellor described the traffic disturbances which are causing delays of four to eight hours to trucks and other motorists as "grotesque" and "senseless."

"It is grotesque to speak of a relaxation of tensions and then to molest people in such a senseless manner," Mr. Brandt said.

Former Under Secretary of State George Ball said that reductions would be a "great mistake."

And former U.S. High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy, who was present 25 years ago when American influence rolled into Europe behind the advancing armies, said that "the American people wouldn't stand for a purely symbolic commitment."

Unstated but obvious in all the arguments was the suggestion that troop withdrawals would mean diminution of American influence in Europe.

Sen. Percy and his followers countered that all that was important compared with the simple fact that American priorities were changing, and that America's problems were bigger than Europe's.

"Behind the Shield"

And others were equally unimpressed by the old arguments, particularly by the strategic ones. Sen. Charles Mathias, R., Md., who indicated he would keep an open mind on troop levels, said nevertheless that "behind the (NATO) shield, nothing very much is happening."

President Nixon is committed to maintaining troop levels until mid-1971. The message of Senators Percy, Mathias and Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., was that the Europeans may have until then to come up with a "burden-sharing" plan.

Under Sen. Percy's plan, the European countries could form a "pool" to pay some of the troop costs here, such as salaries of local employees, amounting to \$500 million a year, and military construction expenses.

To Increase Commitment

This would have the advantage of allowing the Europeans to increase their NATO commitment without expanding their own military establishments.

The question that none of the delegates here could answer was whether this would satisfy American public opinion. Europeans dispute the logic of a psychological connection between the American withdrawal from Vietnam and Europe, on grounds that U.S. troops are not dying in West Germany.

But the conference suggested to some Germans that logic was not the only factor guiding American public opinion.

This having been made clear, Sen. Percy's optimistic closing statement yesterday, hoping that we can readjust on a new basis was full of meaning.

Indiscipline Of Lagos Army Is Criticized

Massive Help Urged By Aide of U Thant

(Continued from Page 1)

point of view of law and order, but it also puts a severe strain on officers and transport and restricts their contribution to the relief effort.

The report said that there were no restrictions on former rebel soldiers and that meetings between former adversaries "are usually very warm and friendly."

Many refugees beg in the streets and their condition is bad, the report went on, adding that sometimes the army runs kitchens for them from its own resources but this was inadequate.

Mr. Khan estimated that one million people need assistance in varying degrees.

On Jan. 21 the NRC (Nigerian Red Cross), according to their own figures, had distributed enough food to provide one cup per head for 18,000 people and were not sure when they would reach the same people again. This is obviously not adequate," he said.

Massive U.S. Airlift

Meanwhile, U.S. sources said here today that a massive airlift of 21 American C-141 cargo planes bringing trucks and emergency supplies will begin on Wednesday.

The huge jets, which form the Bulwark of the airlift supply to Vietnam, will carry 50 ten-ton trucks to distribute food, 30 generators for emergency clinics, 10,000 blankets and 10,000 hurricane lamps for portable hospitals and other supplies.

Today, a U.S.-chartered DC-8 made its second flight to Lagos with jeeps and a portable hospital. The U.S. government is providing three of the collapsible hospitals, capable of holding about 200 beds each.

Two DC-8s were expected early this week to begin shuttling food and supplies between Lagos and Enugu and Port Harcourt.

Parliamentary Debate

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A vast international relief enterprise is moving to the aid of the people of Biafra and 1,500 tons of food supplies were distributed last week in the forward area of the defeated Nigerian province, a British government minister said today during an emergency debate in Parliament.

Maurice Foley, a Foreign Office minister who returned last week from a survey of the plight of the Biafrans, told the House of Commons that 13,000 tons of food were already available in Nigeria for relief purposes and another 6,000 tons are due next week.

"Another 6,500 tons of imported food is in the pipeline and can be speeded up if necessary," he said. "More than 1,500 tons have been bought locally and another 15,000 are being purchased, he said. The immediate distribution target of the Nigerian Red Cross is 4,000 tons a week.

The debate was held at the demand of opposition Conservative backbenchers who called on the government to override the objections of the Lagos government and take over control of the relief operation.

Mr. Foley, supported by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, former Conservative prime minister and now the party's foreign-affairs spokesman, said that Nigeria was a sovereign nation and Britain had no right to mix into its affairs except on request.

George Thomson, a Foreign Office minister, declared: "We stand ready to do whatever is required to meet what Nigerians tell us are their immediate relief needs. Afterward we shall look forward to cooperating with Nigeria in reconstruction of a united Nigeria."

Mobutu in Lagos

LAGOS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Congo-Lesotho President Joseph D. Mobutu arrived today for a two-day state visit after a brief stop in the Albert-Bernard Bongo of Gabon.

Gen. Mobutu, the first head of state to visit Nigeria since the war's end, could be attempting to bring together Nigeria and Gabon, deeply divided because of Gabon's support of Biafra, informed sources said.

And others were equally unimpressed by the old arguments, particularly by the strategic ones. Sen. Charles Mathias, R., Md., who indicated he would keep an open mind on troop levels, said nevertheless that "behind the (NATO) shield, nothing very much is happening."

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Quoting criticism from the late Rosa Luxemburg, a leading German Marxist in the WWI era, Mr. Conquest said: "The suppression of freedom of speech, of political democracy, was fatal. This gradually narrowed political thought to itself and took the life out of the whole bureaucracy."

Mr. Conquest said the present Soviet Premier, Alexei Kosygin, and the present Communist party chief,



PATRIOT—The latest fashion fad in Lagos is to wear long, brightly colored shirts with a portrait of Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state.

Deep Inside Fallen Biafra, Victims Suffer in Silence

By Anthony Lewis

AWO-OMAMMA, Nigeria (NYT).

The man lying on his back on the hospital bed had a long surgical scar running down the front of his body. He was so emaciated that where his stomach should have been, the scar looked as if it rested on his backbone.

The operation had been done in a hospital in the last days of Biafra. When the hospital was caught in the last fighting, bullets killed one man and wounded 30. This patient, along with others, fled into the bush. For a week he had almost nothing to eat.

"Before, he was just in a vital condition," said the surgeon, Bernard Lhuillier, one of three French doctors here. "Now it is finished." Couldn't he be fed back to strength?

"We would need blood and protein concentrates, and we do not have any," the doctor said. "All we have is a little rice and wheat and cornmeal, and these people cannot take hulk food. It is not possible."

Since the capitulation of this secessionist region on Jan. 12, this hospital has had one truckload of relief food. This morning it had 16 bags of grain on hand—about a two-day supply for the 300 patients.

"I saw Dr. Hobbs in Enugu," Dr. Lhuillier said, "and he said food was no problem, no problem. But we don't see it here." Dr. George Hobbs, an Englishman, is area

medical adviser to the Nigerian Red Cross.

The medical superintendent of the Awo-Omma Hospital, Dr. Umello Oguke, said he was more concerned about the people in the surrounding area than about his hospital's needs. This is said to be the most densely populated part of Africa south of the Sahara. Awo-Omma alone has 30,000 people in its bush settlements.

"If the community around us is neglected and hungry," Dr. Oguke said, "we cannot go on. It is no good giving us 16 bags of rice if there is none for the people."

There are food stocks in Enugu, and more coming from Port Harcourt. But here, in the heart of the last Biafran redoubt, it is 100 miles from either of those places. The roads are in bad condition and there are few trucks.

The irony is that Awo-Omma is just six miles by the best road in Nigeria—from the airstrip at Uli, which for a year and a half linked Biafra to the outside world. Uli could be used today. The runway is actually a widened part of the road, and cars now drive over it. The wreckage of six relief planes can be seen in the scrub nearby. There is a small cemetery with a dozen wooden crosses over the pilots' graves.

That the airstrip could have survived in a country of such total destruction by bombs and shells seems remarkable. The explanation given is that the Biafrans put the control towers 20 miles away, thus fooling the Nigerian gunners.

Since the Biafran surrender the Nigerian government has refused to use Uli for relief flights. Various explanations have been given. The real one—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian head of state, conceded the other day—is that Uli symbolizes the rebellion and all that the victors fought against.

Dr. Oguke said essential things would be provided if, even now, the government permitted a one-for-all operation sending 20 planes to Uli. During the last year of Biafra's existence, that many planes landed at Uli almost every night.

Another tremendous lift could be given to relief in this area by means of the great bridge over the Niger River at Onitsha, 40 miles north of here. The Biafrans blew up the east end of the bridge early in the war.

The ferry that now connects the roads at Onitsha carries only five or six cars, and it breaks down frequently. On Friday there were people who had been waiting 24 hours to cross. But there is no sign of any urgent action to make even temporary repairs to the bridge.

The food needs around Uli are of course not as great as before the surrender, when hundreds of thousands of those who had fled from the advancing Nigerian troops were in the area. Now most of those have set off for their old homes, where they will try to get by with the help of relatives.

What remains here are the sick, those too weak from hunger to move, and the large indigenous population.

The people here are hungry and penniless, and there are cases of starvation and *Kwashiorkor*, the often fatal protein deficiency. But the traveler does not see vast numbers in the last stages of starvation.

The hospital superintendent, Dr. Oguke, said he thought there was goodwill among many in the victorious army. But he wished there was more of a sense of urgency and more willingness to use outside help.

"America has lots of wheat," he said. "Why not fly it in to here? Or use helicopters from Port Harcourt. It should be like it was in the Berlin blockade."

"We are defeated, so we cannot complain. But we believe the head of state when he speaks of reconciliation."

Map Error May Have Brought U.S. Attack on 'Wrong' My Lai

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—An American reporter recently in Vietnam said he was convinced that U.S. troops who allegedly carried out a massacre at My Lai in March, 1968, attacked the place by mistake.

He said the intended target, where strong opposition was expected from the Viet Cong's 48th Local Force Battalion, was a hamlet listed on U.S. maps as My Lai-1, or "Pinkville," from its color on the map.

Instead, he said, the U.S. troops destroyed another hamlet about three miles away, labeled My Lai-4, where Americans had never previously run into any trouble. This hamlet was known to the Vietnamese as Xom Lang.

Richard Hammer, in an article in the current issue of Look magazine, said, "This conclusion becomes inescapable" after spending some days at the scene interviewing American troops and staff officers, as well as at least 50 Vietnamese. He also examined reports of the action and studied U.S. and Vietnamese maps.

Major Remapping

Mr. Hammer, a staff writer on The New York Times, is writing a book about the My Lai incident. He said part of the tragic error stemmed from a major remapping of Vietnam by U.S. Army cartographers.

"Thus what was known to the people as My Lai became My Lai-1; Xom Lang became My Lai-4; four other sub-hamlets were also called My Lai. But the people continued to call their communities by their original names, and did not even know of the Americanized names."

Mr. Hammer said the error became apparent when, during numerous interviews with Vietnamese in the area, no one had heard of a massacre at My Lai, where the Viet Cong waited. People did, however, hear about a massacre at Xom Lang, where there were no Viet Cong.

Since U.S. troops believed they were attacking My Lai-1, the battle plan called for a surprise and lightning thrust, without the usual leader and loudspeaker warnings, Mr. Hammer said.

He added that when he gave his name to the village head, he was told, "My Lai is a village of 300 people."

Buddhist Probe

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (WP).—South Vietnam's militant Buddhists claimed today that 394 persons were killed at My Lai village in March, 1968, and another 176 are still missing.

The Buddhists sent their own investigators to the scene of the alleged "massacre" attributed to American troops and interviewed surviving relatives and neighbors.

All the victims, the Buddhists found, were living in several different hamlets at the time of the alleged massacre.

The total of 570 confirmed or probable victims tallied closely with the 576 claimed by the Viet Cong's Liberation News Agency to have been killed.

The Buddhist investigators said they found My Lai, which had formerly been "a lovely place," turned into "a desolate place."

"Hundreds of houses were wiped out by bombs, shells, and the rest were leveled off by U.S. Army tractors without any regard for the bombs, even fresh tombs of the March 1968 massacre victims," the investigators reported.

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Romney Proud Of 'Brainwashing'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Former Gov. George Romney said today he helped awaken the nation to the "tragic mistakes" in Vietnam by saying "he had been brainwashed" by the military temporarily supporting escalation of the war.

Mr. Romney, now Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, told a questioner at a news conference:

"I'm very proud of that particular term. I think history will show that I was using an accurate term at the time [the fall of 1967]. Dr. Acheson has confirmed that I was also brainwashed."

"I made up my mind with regard to the Vietnamese of that time, that we made a tragic mistake, and I voiced that over a year in less dramatic terms and nobody paid me attention until I used that particular term. And I'm glad, did because nobody has gotten it. I hope they get it."

Mr. Romney said the error became apparent when, during numerous interviews with Vietnamese in the area, no one had heard of a massacre at My Lai, where the Viet Cong waited. People did, however, hear about a massacre at Xom Lang, where there were no Viet Cong.

Since U.S. troops believed they were attacking My Lai-1, the battle plan called for a surprise and lightning thrust, without the usual leader and loudspeaker warnings, Mr. Romney said.

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Nixon's Israel Pledge Aim At Clarifying U.S. Position

(Continued from Page 1)

with recent American efforts to encourage a negotiated Middle East peace.

White House officials said the administration's attempts have been misunderstood. They did not elaborate.

Today's White House comments, however, failed to quiet Senate Democratic critics of administration policy.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., said the administration's proposed compromise settlement between Israel and the Arab nations amounted to "attempting to pull the rug out from under Israel's feet."

The effort to "balance" American policy was against both Israel's and the United States' best interests, he said. "Only a well-armed Israel, within secure borders and with a strong economy, can withstand the Soviet pressures" in the Mideast, Sen. Ribicoff added.

Sen. Ribicoff, in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record, accused the French government of double-dealing in connection with the sale of jet fighters to Libya, and also assailed Egypt.

"The Egyptian instigation and implementation of the deal leaves a stench of duplicity that even the most insensitive diplomatic nostril must take notice of," he said.

Tydings Fears

Sen. Joseph Tydings, D., Md., told the Senate he feared a "dangerous retrogression in U.S. policy." He urged the U.S. government to support firmly "the principle of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab governments in which all major substantive questions are decided."

Both senators appeared to be referring to administration policy as announced by Secretary of State

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Going on TV to Explain Decision

Nixon to Veto the Education Bill Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Nixon is going on national radio and television tonight to explain his expected veto of a \$19.7 billion appropriation for health, education and labor.

The actual veto message to Congress will go to Capitol Hill tomorrow.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President's address, at 9 p.m. (EST), will be live on all networks, both radio and TV.

Asked whether the White House is confident the House will sustain a veto, on the basis of soundings taken by presidential liaison men, Mr. Ziegler said: "Yes."

Asked what was the main reason Mr. Nixon was going to veto the appropriation, Mr. Ziegler said: "The House bill is inflationary, excessive and misdirected."

Congress has been on notice for weeks of Mr. Nixon's veto intentions. The first action on the attempt to override the veto is expected in the House Wednesday.

Education Lobbyists Active

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT)—A carefully planned lobbying effort moved into high gear today in an effort to prod Congress to override President Nixon's impending veto.

The lobbyists are not professional political arm-twisters. They are school superintendents and college financial aid directors, librarians and educational equipment manufacturers.

But they have been brought to town by the professionals—a coalition of the powerful national education and labor organizations—and they have been coached by men with years of experience in influencing congressional decisions.

The House set the stage for the expected veto by routinely approving today in a voice vote an amendment that the Senate had tacked onto the bill. The amendment did not affect the proposed total appropriation, which is \$1.1 billion above the President's recommendation.

From Every State

These amateur lobbyists arrived here by the hundreds over the weekend from every state and nearly every congressional district. At a briefing session yesterday in the Rayburn House Office Building, several hundred of the educators were given a pep talk, and the overall strategy was outlined. This morning they gathered in smaller, state groups, to be given individual assignments.

By the time congressmen arrived in their offices, as many as 1,000 men and women armed with statistics and carefully schooled in the techniques of political persuasion, were in the corridors of the Capitol. If the game plan is followed, every member of Congress will have been contacted at least once.

by the middle of the week, and those holding the most crucial votes—Republicans who have voted for increased education money in the past and Southern Democrats whose districts get sizable chunks of federal school aid—will be given special attention.

Organizing the effort is a group called the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, which has been operating since last April.

After the Nixon administration disclosed an education budget last spring that sliced many education programs far below their authorized level, the professional lobbyists for a number of national organizations met, decided to bury their policy differences and make plans to work together for one cause—more money for all education programs.

More than 80 organizations were brought into the coalition, and Arthur Flemming, Secretary of the Eisenhower administration, was chosen as chairman.

In the bill, major increases in funds are included for programs that aid school districts where there are stable federal installations and large concentrations of poor children, for library assistance, for student financial aid and for some health programs.

Son's Arrest Makes Drug Problem Real for N.J.'s New Governor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Gov. William T. Cahill of New Jersey expressed alarm at the "awesome" problem of drug use last Tuesday in his inaugural address.

Saturday night his son John, 19, was arrested here for possession of marijuana. He was released on \$200 bond yesterday, pending a court appearance Feb. 4.

Gov. Cahill issued a statement yesterday saying his son "must be treated the same as any other young man under similar circumstances."

The Republican governor, 57, a former congressman and former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, said, "We feel the same distress and sorrow that any other parents would feel in the same situation and naturally plan to do everything we can to help John."

Several times during his race against former Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Gov. Cahill discussed drugs. He suggested reduction in the penalties for marijuana use by young people since it was a social rather than criminal problem. He said he had talked about the issue with his eight children.

Young Cahill returned home after his release. He had been scheduled for a Selective Service pre-induction physical examination today, but it was postponed indefinitely after his arrest, a spokesman for the governor's office said.

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Alleged CIA Affair In Bolivia Said to Force Envoys Out

LA PAZ, Jan. 26 (AP)—Several U.S. diplomats have left Bolivia after being accused by the government of being involved in Central Intelligence Agency activities, informed sources said yesterday.

No names were given, but the sources said "at least five" U.S. diplomats had left under a threat of being declared unwelcome.

On Friday, the Interior Minister, Col. Juan Aroyo, announced the discovery of what he called a CIA "operations center" in La Paz. He said it was used for tapping telephones and transmitting radio messages.

Col. Aroyo warned then that any foreigners involved in the operation would be expelled.

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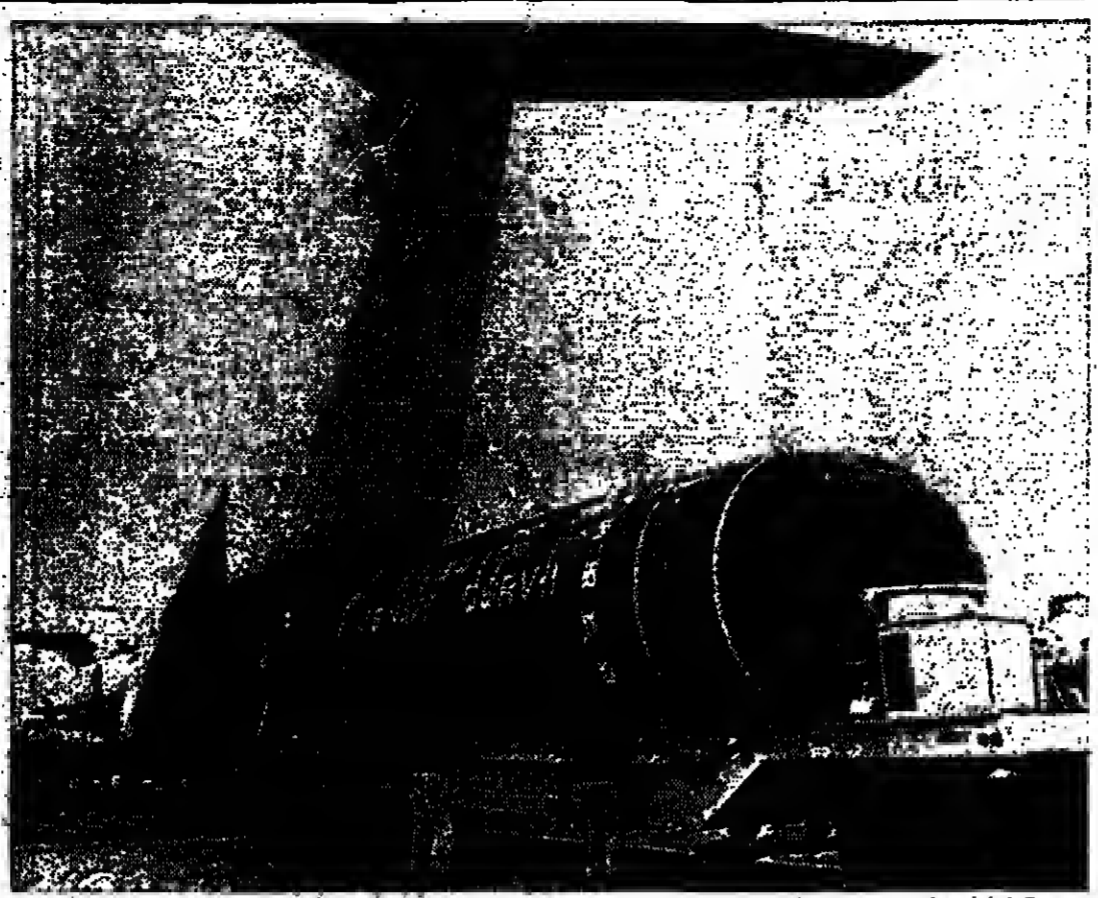
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Joachim Goldenstein

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62 Pelikaanstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal
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SAFETY CIGAR—The first of the U.S. Navy's series of deep submergence rescue vehicles, designed to take crewmen out of distressed submarines, being loaded aboard a C-141 at Moffett Field, Calif., for a flight to San Diego where it was launched Saturday. The vehicle was built by the Lockheed Missile and Space Company.

High Society Comes to the Defense

Of Beautiful People and Black Panthers

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein's gathering on behalf of the New York Panther 51 legal defense fund is rapidly becoming the most talked-about party since Truman Capote's masked ball.

Besides comments on the propriety of inviting Black Panthers into one of the city's finer living rooms and resounding criticism for being yet another whim of those sometimes known as "the beautiful people," the gathering has generated discussions from one end of the upper echelons to another as well as private inquiries into the case and plans for even more meetings and more money-raising for the defense fund.

Nearly a dozen parties are either being held or planned. They range from 5-to-7 p.m. cocktail debates of the case to buffet suppers with speakers.

Invitations are out for an Upper East Side meeting that will involve more than 100 persons. Show business entertainers, as well as Panthers and their lawyers, have agreed to participate at a large benefit in New Rochelle.

"If we're going to be criticized," Mrs. Peter Duchin said, "then it's up to us to set more facts and see that people hear about them. The question is of a fair trial of justice—not the Panther philosophy."

Mrs. Duchin, like Mrs. Sidney Lumet and Mrs. Bernstein, was particularly moved by the story Mrs. Lee Berry told a defense fund meeting at the Lumet home earlier this month. Mrs. Berry, whose husband is a Black Panther and a Vietnam veteran, had been asked to talk about the case.

Arrested in Hospital
"My husband is an epileptic," she said. "He was in the hospital at the time of the bust. When he heard they were looking for him, he called them up and told them where he was. They went to the hospital and took him out of bed and handcuffed him and put him in the Tombs."

It was this statement, which went on to allege that her husband was beaten in the Tombs, denied proper medication and held for seven months before being transferred to Bellevue, that prompted Mrs. Bernstein to consult with some civil rights lawyers and then invite friends in to hear more about the case.

"I was shocked," Mrs. Bernstein said after hearing Mrs. Berry's story. "I couldn't believe anyone could have been treated so inhumanly."

Mrs. Berry's husband is one of 21 black New Yorkers charged with plotting to kill policemen and conspiring to dynamite department stores, police precinct houses, railroad facilities and the New York Botanical Gardens.

Arson and possession of dangerous weapons have been added to the charges, but not those against Mr. Berry. He is, indeed, an epileptic. The Veterans Administration has ruled that he is 70 percent permanently disabled.

On April 3, 1969, he was arrested in his hospital room and was handcuffed. Mrs. Berry's charges that he was beaten and denied proper medication in the Tombs have not been substantiated. But he was not transferred to Bellevue until Nov. 24.

Mrs. Duchin and the Bernsteins' 90 other guests are the kind of people who regularly turn up at parties on behalf of political candidates and causes ranging from day-care centers to judicial reform. They are not easily frightened by controversy.

In the meantime, the parties go on.

Budget to Congress Feb. 2
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—President Nixon will send his budget to Congress at noon Feb. 2, the White House announced today.

Iraqi Drug Crackdown
BAGHDAD, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Iraq yesterday published a law raising the maximum penalty for drug trafficking to death. Under the new law that sentence is mandatory for those convicted of a second offense of drug trading.

Denied publisher Ralph Ginsburg a review of a \$75,000 libel judgment won against him by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ark.

Dismissed a state plea for

Letter to 30,000
You can help your new United Life Church, your new high school, and at the same time, you can profit in your relationship with the Internal Revenue Service. Mrs. O'Hair is a letter mailed to 30,000 churches across the nation.

Richard and I have taken care of poverty and turned our property over to the church, she said. "As long as churches and all religions

are tax-exempt, this church will be tax-exempt."

Mrs. O'Hair, who won a Supreme Court suit against compulsory prayers in public schools in 1963, then fought and lost last year a bid to ban prayers in space by U.S. astronauts, said prospective "converts" to her church could claim tax deductions for up to 30 percent of their income for contributions.

How to Do It
She said "converts" can sell or give their property to Poor Richard's Universal Life Church and then operate on a tax-exempt basis.

"We can purchase and lease property back to you and under your operation we can own for you motels, stores, mines, newspapers, farms, every conceivable industry, public utilities, race tracks, distilleries, restaurants," Mrs. O'Hair said.

"This is firmly established in law, Supreme Court decisions and Internal Revenue rulings," she said. "The Baptists, the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians and the Mormons all hold the above type properties in similar ways."

"We're even going to have our own saints," she said. "Our first saint is going to be the saint of human laughter, Mark Twain, who, incidentally, was an atheist."

Bernathy, in Stockholm, Says Panthers Talk But Lead Few

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Dr. Ralph Abernathy, the African Negro civil rights leader, accused militant Negro groups such as the Black Panthers of talking loud and making inflammatory statements while leading few.

He told a press conference here nonviolence is the most potent militant weapon in the fight for racial equality.

The Black Panthers he said, don't see them leading anyone. "I don't see anyone following," Abernathy, who is on a week-long tour of Sweden, added. "I understand their frustrations, but I don't have a program. They make statements and move on."

Dr. Abernathy received a check for the U.S. civil rights movement, the biggest contribution since Martin Luther King's death nearly two years ago.

Abernathy, who is on his overseas trip since becoming president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, received the check from Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, chairman of the local Martin Luther King Foundation.

The 43-year-old Alabama pastor also met Prime Minister Olof Palme and lunched at the Foreign Ministry with government officials. He said of the prime minister, "He is so young and so brilliant and unlike so many of the older Swedes I have met—he has an American-style informality."

Tomorrow Dr. Abernathy speaks on the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1970s at a special seminar here.

U.S. Seeks Unused Film On Panthers

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Federal authorities have subpoenaed the "out-takes," or unused portions, of a television program dealing with the Black Panthers in the United States and including an interview with their leader, Eldridge Cleaver, now living in Algeria, Richard S. Salant, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System news department, acknowledged last night.

The broadcast was carried Jan. 6 in the series known as "60 Minutes." Within 48 hours two men, identifying themselves as from the government, left a subpoena with Mr. Salant calling him for questioning in San Francisco today. Mr. Salant said he turned the matter over to CBS lawyers, who told him his personal appearance would not be necessary. If Mr. Salant, himself a lawyer, had his way, he said, CBS would resist the demand.

Mr. Salant said he was too late over the appearance of the agents to bother asking for detailed identification but he said he believed they were from the Secret Service because Cleaver reportedly had made threats on the life of President Nixon. The safety of the President is normally a direct concern of the Secret Service.

Demands for television "out-takes" are becoming increasingly commonplace among congressional committees, federal authorities and local police departments.

Mr. Salant said that whether CBS News liked it or not part of its journalistic job was to keep informed of the activities of militants and that to turn over to federal authorities pieces of film cut either for dullness, irrelevance or lack of time placed a network in the untenable position of seeming to be an arm of police authorities.

He compared the subpoenaing of "out-takes" with federal or local demands to examine all the notes of a newspaperman on an assignment, regardless of whether the newspaperman or his editor thought they were newsworthy or germane. Mr. Salant said that if television abandoned its right to edit the material that it collects, and knows that unused portions may be later screened in a court or a hearing room, there is bound to be an inhibition on TV journalism to discharge its responsibility.

Coal Strike in Oviedo Appears to Be Ending

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Some 80 percent of the striking miners at the government-run Rumosa Co. bowed to threats of dismissal and returned to work here today.

The return of all but 3,000 of the first shift's total work force of 15,463 indicated that Spain's most serious coal-mining strike in eight years was ending.

F. Cab Driver Not May Be Victim of 'Zodiac'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Police here are checking whether the shooting of a taxi driver may be the latest crime of "Zodiac," the mystery killer who has claimed eight victims.

James Jarman, 38, was found fatally injured early yesterday (Reuters) after the shooting of a taxi driver, Paul Stein, 39, on Oct. 15.

Police said Jarman was on the pavement were four brightly colored shirts, believed by police to be another of the weird signals "Zodiac."

Mrs. O'Hair, Texas Atheist, Starts a Tax-Dodge Church

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Madelyn Murray O'Hair, the Texas atheist who had been about a Supreme Court case on compulsory prayers in public schools, set up her own church here as a tax dodge.

The Austin housewife declared herself a "bishop," her husband a "prophet," and set up a church for converts to "Poor Richard's Universal Life Church."

She researched this for a year, she said. "We've drawn on the Mormons, the Christians, the Buddhists. We've drawn on everything. If they try to back us they'll be attacking their own tents."

Mrs. O'Hair said her church, the latest weapon in her fight to get tax-exempt status, moved from all churches. She said businessmen could share the benefits of her church's tax-exempt status under present laws.

Letter to 30,000
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Karmann, builder of the Ghia, BMW and Porsche, is now building the American Motors' Javelin.

The Javelin 79-K made its first public showing at the Paris Auto Show in October 1968.

Regular production began at the Karmann plant in Rheine, West Germany the following month.

This plant is one of the most modern in Europe and is ideally located near the Dutch border, giving it easy access to port facilities.

Karmann's production efforts in behalf of American Motors will be directed toward European taste and include special paint application and interior trim modifications.

The Karmann built Javelin will have a 232 cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine and a floor mounted three speed manual gear shift as standard equipment.

The Javelin also offers as optional a 290 and 343 cubic-inch V-8 engine with a floor mounted automatic shift set in a wood-grain console.

Now, when you buy a Javelin through your American Motors' dealer, you won't have to wait three months to get it.

But first contact any of the distributors listed below.

He'll tell you where you can buy a Javelin. Or if you wish, a Rambler, Rebel, Ambassador, or AMX.

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Javelin



Belgium: Etablissements R. Mannes S.P.R.L., 71, Rue de France, Brussels, Belgium.

France: Etablissements Jacques Poch, 127, Avenue de Neuilly, 92, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Germany: Peter Linde, G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G., Westerbachstrasse 59, 4 Frankfurt/Main - Rodelsheim, Germany-West.

Holland: Hollandse Auto Importaatschappij "H.A.I." N.V., Zandvoordweg 11A, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Italy: Achilli Motors, Via Compagnoni 18, 20129 Milano, Italy.

'They Have Not Hurt Us' **Cairo Appears Indifferent** **To the New Israeli Tactics**

By William E. Tuohy

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—In the Nile Hilton restaurant each evening, waiters dutifully pull heavy black-out curtains across the big picture windows. Yet the hotel's guest rooms continue to blaze forth mer-

The big hotels observe ten-minute practice blackouts these nights. But strings of lights "Two are marching to victory in the spirit in which our soldiers fought the battle of Shadwan."

So Cairo reacts essentially to the threat from Israeli bombings that draw closer to the huge city. If the Israeli intention is to

drastically to weaken Egyptian morale or even to bring down President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the strategy does not appear to be working.

"Psychologically, politically and even militarily they have not hurt us," says a senior government official. "They are only succeeding in consolidating us against them." "The Egyptian leaders can't understand it any other well-placed source says. They don't realize that Israel wants to curb Egyptian military activities along the Suez Canal, first, and also to make Mr. Nasser more amenable to Israeli terms for any eventual settlement with the Arabs.

"The Israelis would have to hit something really big like the Hel-

wan steel works, the Aswan Dam, or the port of Alexandria to make any big impact on the Cairo people. And unless Cairo feels the war, Egypt doesn't feel the war. Otherwise, it could be something happening in Korea."

Cairo seems oblivious to this new Israeli tactic. There has been no panic buying. The cinemas are filled. The nightclubs are bustling. Not long ago, 100,000 fans jammed Nasser Stadium to see a

for Israel "spectacular," like the raid on the island in the Red Sea. Egyptian papers accept the government version with headlines reading "Israel forced to withdraw from Shadwan. U.A.R. troops afford to show any weakness in their attack."

"The more the Israelis step, their attacks in the Nile delta destroy Egyptian air defense systems, the more important it is for Nasser not to make any d

carry the day after 36 hours fighting. Enemy headquarters blazed.

And a leading member of the Socialist Union proclaimed proudly, "This makes whatever chance existing for a settlement even more unlikely."

No Rival Seen

Thalidomide Firm Offers \$27 Million To Settle Case

ALSDORF, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—The West German producer of thalidomide today offered an out-of-court settlement of 100 million marks (\$27.3 million) for children allegedly crippled by the drug.

The pharmaceutical company, Chemie Gruenthal of Stolberg, made the offer to an accused effort to end a marathon criminal trial of seven past and present

The company issued its statement as the trial, which began in May, 1968, went into its 199th session at a rented dance hall in this

The offer, directed at the 400 official co-plaintiffs in the case and more than 2,000 possible damage claimants, corresponded to unofficial, pretrial estimates of losses.

The seven defendants are charged in a 372-page indictment with negligent manslaughter, inflicting bodily injury and violating drug laws.

laws through the development of the sleep-inducing drug and its sale from 1957 through 1961.

80 British MPs Sign

Motion to Free Hess
LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A total of 80 British legislators from all three major parties have signed a House of Commons motion calling for the release of Rudolf Hess, neighboring Libya and Sudan.
© Los Angeles Times

74, Expert on Far East, Dies

GREAT MISSENDEN, Eng.
Jan. 26 (AP).—Sir John Pratt, a Far East expert and elder in

Hess, 75, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1946. He is currently in the British military hospital in West Berlin suffering from a stomach ailment.

50th Dry Day for Japan
TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Japan's capital entered its 50th day without rain today, but weathermen predict possible showers by Wednesday.

day. The drought has affected most of Japan's Pacific coast areas and led to curtailment of water and power supplies in many cities, but not in Tokyo.

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The Mansfield Fallacy...

The debate between Sen. Mansfield and Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson has clarified some of the issues raised by the majority leader's revived resolution calling for a "substantial" cutback of American troops in Europe.

That resolution's sponsorship by 51 of the 100 Senate members stems primarily from one question senators are asking: If the war in Southeast Asia can be "Vietnamized," why can't defense in peacetime across the Atlantic be "Europeanized"? President Nixon's State of the Union speech seems to extend the Guam doctrine—calling on allies to take on more of a role in their own defense while the United States does less—from Asia to the rest of the world. Yet Mr. Richardson, speaking for the administration, has excluded immediate or substantial force cuts in Europe.

The reason is clear. The overinvolvement of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia, an area where American interests are less than vital, has been a tragic error—and a failure. That failure should be liquidated in an orderly fashion.

But in Europe vital American interests are involved. The American military presence, which has resulted in no casualties, has not been a failure but a success. It has helped to maintain the peace not only for Europe but for the United States.

Sen. Mansfield himself insists that he does not propose to reduce the American military commitment to NATO; he asserts that a shift of forces back to the United States "can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or our ability to meet our commitment." He argues that the troops can always be flown back to Europe in an emergency.

Previous administrations have made this argument to justify previous troop cuts, but

now there is a change. The Nixon administration has faced the facts and repudiated the thesis that air transport in an emergency would permit large numbers of American troops to return quickly to Europe. Such large forces, Mr. Richardson said, "could not carry out their mission with the same effectiveness as forces already in place" and they would be exposed "to hazards and potential confusion."

Redeployment of substantial forces would undermine the credibility of the American commitment, weaken NATO's conventional defenses significantly and require a strategy involving earlier use of nuclear weapons. Among the destabilizing effects envisaged are a deterioration of confidence in West Europe, possible encouragement of Soviet adventures and frustration of Bonn's current efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe and lay the basis for a European settlement.

Enlargement of West German forces, the only possible source of replacements for American troops, would rebound against Bonn's Eastern efforts and "would give pause even to some of Germany's allies," Mr. Richardson has noted. It is in the moves toward a political settlement in Europe—including negotiations of mutual force reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact—that the best hope lies for safely reducing the American military burden, not in unilateral reductions that undercut such negotiations.

The fundamental fallacy in the Mansfield resolution is that it caters to the neo-isolationist emotions set off in the country by errors and failures in Vietnam. The United States can disengage from Vietnam, difficult as that has become, because it should never have become militarily involved there on a large scale. It cannot disengage from the North Atlantic basin in which it lives.

... And Troop Cuts

Financial pressures, and later the requirements of the Vietnam war, provided the original impetus in wishing for troop cuts in Europe. But the renewed debate has a very different financial base from that involved in the reductions that have already cut American forces in Europe by one-quarter from the peak levels of the last decade.

Sen. Mansfield's stated objective in his proposal to redeploy troops from Europe to bases in the United States is to free financial resources for urgent domestic needs without reducing the American force commitment to NATO. But this proposal confuses two kinds of financial burden, the gold outflow generated by U.S. troops abroad and their budget cost. Redeployment, as Under Secretary Richardson has demonstrated, would not cut U.S. budget costs. Reduced expenditures for transatlantic logistics would be offset by higher maintenance costs, which in Europe are partly defrayed by West Germany.

The gold outflow would be reduced by redeployment. But this outflow, the original spur for the Mansfield resolution and for the troop redeployments made in the Johnson administration, is already substantially offset by European arms purchases. And the overall U.S. gold outflow no longer is the critical problem it once was.

The best way to reduce the budget costs of American troops committed to NATO would be to revise the method by which Bonn now shares the U.S. financial burden. If Bonn were to pay directly such American military costs as base construction, electric power and the wages of local labor, it would cut American budget costs as well as the gold outflow. In the past, American proposals of this kind were politically unpalatable to Bonn because they revived memories of "occupation costs." But there are indications now of a change in German attitudes.

At the sixth American-German conference in Bonn Sunday, a high-level group of German legislators, diplomats and scholars agreed with American senators and former diplomats that sharing of American budget costs was advisable—and politically feasible if accompanied by a long-term U.S. troop commitment.

Washington and Bonn would be wise to resume exploration of this project immediately, without awaiting expiration of the current "offset" agreement. It would involve some increase in the West German defense budget, but there probably is no other way to take the steam out of the Mansfield resolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's State of Union Message

The very emphasis that President Nixon placed upon revitalization at home as America's theme for the 1970s in his State of the Union message should add weight in Europe to his hopes for a reduction in "our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs."

This might be called the new isolationism in the same sense that his call for a readjustment in relations between Washington and the states is his new federalism. He wants the states to do more to deal with America's problems and he wants America's allies to do more to share the defense of the free world.

This is not a new theme, and Europeans are in danger of taking it casually. Europe may be America's first strategic priority, but that does not preclude American withdrawals on a scale that could change the military climate dramatically.

—From the Times (London).

President Nixon's first State of the Union message was an impressive call to reflect on those things which make up the "quality of life," rather than the listing of concrete programs which has become usual in this annual report by the U.S. chief executive to

Congress. Mr. Nixon's version of the American dream for the 1970s was greeted by the members of the legislature with loud applause. He struck the right tone to insure a nonpartisan success.

With this message he finally raised the national dialogue above the bitter Vietnam dispute. Others before him have spoken of the need to make American life more bearable and dignified in the last part of the 20th century. John F. Kennedy did, and Lyndon B. Johnson too. But Nixon is the first President to devote an entire State of the Union message to this theme.

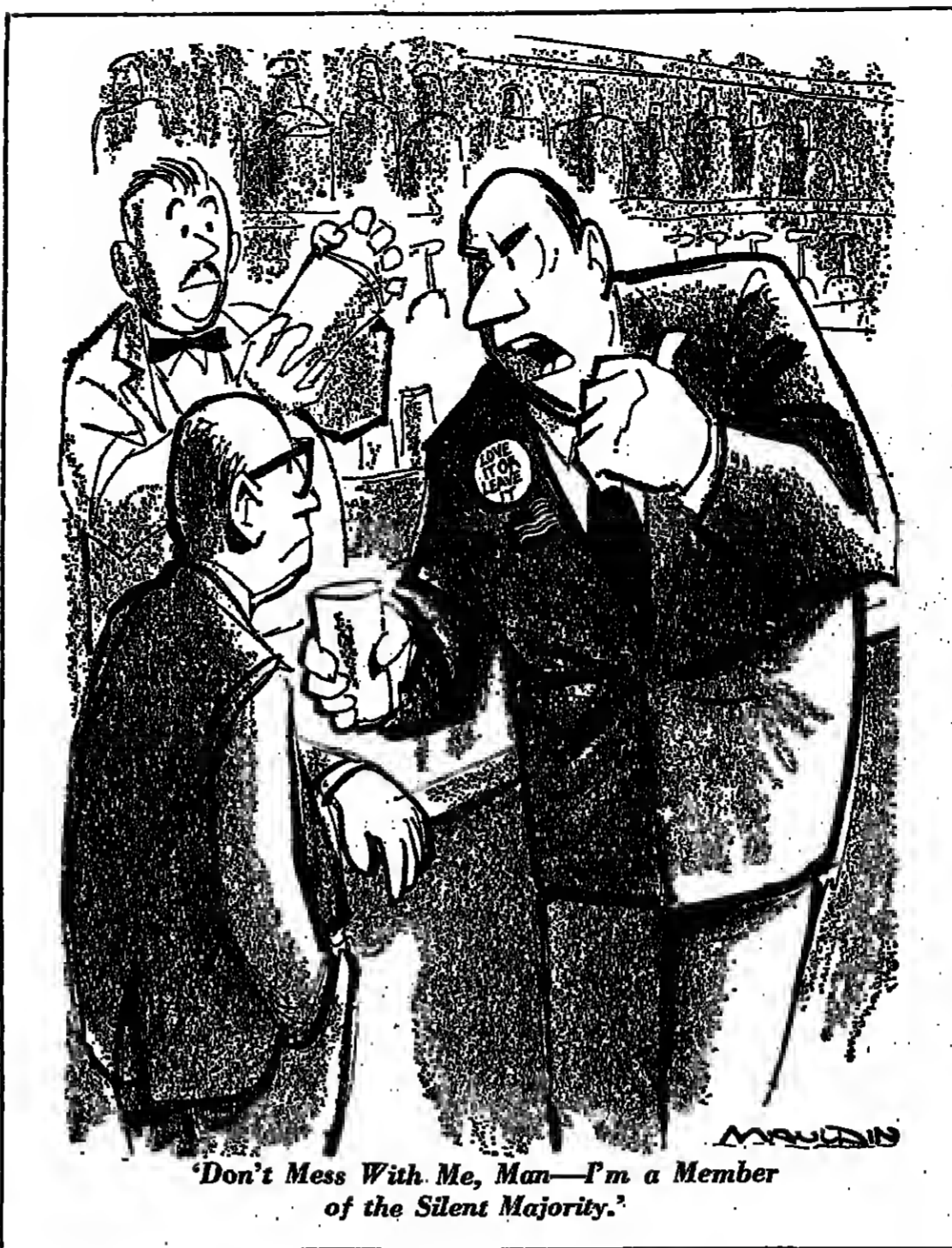
Since leading Democrats also recognize the urgency of these matters, and since no one wishes to fall behind in the battle for a "better America," we may expect that a tangible beginning will be made in this long-range task. As Mr. Nixon said earlier in San Clemente, it is "now or never."

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Helping Hand...

America is reaching out toward China in an attempt to avoid open conflict between the U.S.S.R. and Peking to prevent an upset in the world balance of power. Thus the nation which is the incarnation of capitalism is concerned with the salvation of Communist China. An irony of politics.

—From Corriere Della Sera (Milan).



If Wishing Could Make It So

By Anthony Lewis

ABA, Nigeria.—The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, flew into Nigeria the other day for what was described as a look at the relief situation after the war. He was tired, so he spent the afternoon resting in Lagos. That night he attended a dinner.

The next day he was supposed to visit Port Harcourt, which would have put him only 50 miles from the area of real damage and suffering. But he canceled that trip and, after some morning meetings with relief officials, he flew to Paris. At the airport he told the press that the relief situation was well in hand and that Nigeria was doing a fine job.

U Thant did not see the 20-year-old girl in Awo-Omama hospital burned all over the breasts and legs when she refused to go off with six federal soldiers and they threw flaming gasoline over her.

He did not go into the densely populated center of what was Biafra, around Orla and Idah, and discover that people who were being fed regularly by relief planes into Uli airstrip have had virtually no relief food for two weeks.

He did not interview one of the hundreds, probably thousands, of penniless refugees who have had their few sad possessions—a straw mat, a cooking pot—stolen by the undisciplined 3d Marine Commando occupying the southern portion of Biafra.

He did not talk to any Red Cross workers, foreign and Nigerian, whose mercy trucks and Land Rovers were seized by the same marines.

Perhaps most important, he did not observe the pervasive sense of confusion, of disorientation and therefore of insecurity, in a land

where no man knows how he is to get food or where he can look for protection against looting and rape.

Acts of Humanity

There are many examples of kindness in the occupied area as well as horror stories. A man such as Lt. Col. T. T. Danjuma, of the 1st Division in Enugu, is praised by those and foreign relief workers for many acts of humanity. The behavior of 1st Division soldiers in the north has been much better than that of the Third in the south, and nowhere is there the slightest sign of mass murder as a policy.

The picture is mixed, then. But no one with any sense could look closely at the scene on this side of the Niger without realizing how skimp and chaotic the relief effort has been so far.

Individual cruelty by men in uniform is hard enough to bear. The larger grievance is the sense of easy opportunities missed. Where are the emergency teams of engineers to repair roads and bridges? Why has it taken so long to get the desperately needed trucks to Nigeria that even now hardly any new ones have reached the crisis area? When thousands of relief workers are obviously needed, why are a handful of them still trying to do the job?

Word for Winners

Of course U Thant does not know about any of this, because he saw nothing. The only question is why he bothered to come to Nigeria.

Perhaps he thought it polite to say a good word for the winning side in a civil war—the side favored by most UN members. Perhaps he thinks things will be wonderful if he says they are.

All wars produce horror, and the Nigerians understandably insist that this postwar crisis is primarily their problem. But the world outside does have a legitimate concern.

There are times to be angry. One of them is when an international civil servant uses his position to suggest that there is nothing to worry us in a situation actually stinking of human misery.

During the 40-minute drive into Tripoli, one of Libya's twin capitals (the other is Benghazi), one can see other signs where English once was but is no longer. A Pepsi Cola billboard on the side of the highway, for example, has the red, white and blue replica of a bottle top. But the name "Pepsi" is only barely visible under a coat of whitewash.

In the town itself, metal frames that once held the signs of international airlines are now empty. In my hotel, guests have to register in Arabic. If you couldn't do it, the clerk would reluctantly register for you.

Inside the hotel's rooms, laundry bags that had the phrase "For your laundry" in English and its equivalents in Italian, French and German were piled over. Only the Arabic remained.

"Italian or English is not my language," said a cab driver. "From now on foreigners will have to speak Arabic in my car."

"When you go to London or New York, do you see any signs in Arabic, do you?" said a Libyan government official. "Why should we have signs in English or Italian or French in Libya? Our language is Arabic. This is an Arab country."

That could be called contemporary Libyan revolutionary rhetoric, but it is the kind of answer one gets these days in Tripoli, from the man on the street and the government officials.

The whitewashing of English words and the empty sign frames give Tripoli an Orwellian atmosphere. But underneath this sharp, emotional, anti-Western reaction there are some justified grievances about the use of foreign languages and the customs in Libya.

Another government official put it this way: "In order for a Libyan to get a job with an American oil company he has to be able to speak and read some English. Why? It is not a Libyan's fault if he does not speak English or French."

This official, who sees the revolution as the beginning of what he called "nation-building for Lib-

Where Does It Stop? Self-Determination

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—More than half a century ago Walter Lippmann wrote:

"The chief, the overwhelming problem of diplomacy seems to be the weak state... the government of these states is the supreme problem of diplomacy."

Lippmann composed this passage in a European context shortly after the outbreak of World War I and before the existence of totalitarian powers like Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia created another and different "supreme" problem of diplomacy. Nevertheless, the relevance of Lippmann's aperçu is undiminished, although the context today would include Africa, Asia and Latin America. For the weak states are now everywhere in the world, weak as Lippmann said then because "they are industrially backward and politically incompetent."

However feeble they may appear, their existence is a complicating variable for the major world powers, as we have seen during the course of the 32-month-long civil war in Nigeria. The military issue has now been resolved in favor of the federal military government in Lagos, but the broader political question remains as unanswerable as ever:

What constitutes a state, a nation, a community, a people? Or, in the more modern phrase which Lippmann favored, "What are the limits of self-determination and, if not, what are the limits?"

Lack of Consistency

The first philosophical victim of any answer to these questions is consistency. I asked a leading conservative British journalist who had been vehemently pro-Biafra because of his belief in the doctrine of self-determination whether he would similarly support self-determination for Spanish Basques and Catalans, who have for hundreds of years opposed Castilian centralism.

He answered that he was against Basque or Catalan separatism because he felt that they would create "socialist" governments, turn Iberia into a Soviet haven and so on and so on. Somewhere the principle with which he had clothed the Biafra cause had been, in the case of Spain, displaced by political considerations. Or, as Mayor Jimmy Walker once said, "There comes a time in every politician's life when he must rise above principle."

Yet on whatever basis the issue of self-determination is raised, it will not be the down whether it is right for Ireland to claim independence from Great Britain and wrong for Ulster to claim independence from southern Ireland. And if the Ulster Protestants, rightly allowed to remain from Catholic Irish rule, should not the Catholics of Northern Ireland break away from the remainder of the Six Counties? ... If the Moslems of Punjab were to be emancipated from British domination, are Sikhs not equally entitled to their freedom? If self-determination means this kind of where, and with what unit, the process possibly stop?

dependence is suppressed, it creates new problems. The year 1918 saw the destruction of four empires—Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, Romanoff and Ottoman. This may have been a triumph for democracy and self-determination, yet it is doubtful that their destruction contributed very much either to European stability or world peace.

The claims to nation sovereignty at Versailles created states of their own with ethnic minorities and dissatisfied minorities. In his book "The Nation State and National Self-Determination," the late Alfred Cobden quoted Lloyd George as saying: "It fills me with despair in which I have seen my nations, before they have leapt into the light of freedom beginning to oppress other nations than their own."

Uncertain Unity

The post-1960 African state has undertaken to do what states in the past have done: to unite for much older territorial entities—Belgium, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom of Ethiopia. They try to do something for what the only workable answer so far to the problem of self-determination is to be war, international or civil war. "Words alone will allow Sumatra to sever itself from Java's rule. And will Croatia quietly in Tito's republic in Tito's Yugoslavia remain under when Battle Selskovic goes?"

Cobden put the problem in his book:

"The basic difficulty, if one opens the door to secession, is to a limited extent, is to be in from being flung wide open. On what grounds can we in the revolt of the American states, and condemn the South secessionists, other than the success or failure? How can we approve the movement of Czechs against the Hapsburgs, and criticize the secession of the Bohemian Germans? Why is it right for Ireland to claim independence from Great Britain and wrong for Ulster to claim independence from southern Ireland? And if the Ulster Protestants, rightly allowed to remain from Catholic Irish rule, should not the Catholics of Northern Ireland break away from the remainder of the Six Counties? ... If the Moslems of Punjab were to be emancipated from British domination, are Sikhs not equally entitled to their freedom? If self-determination means this kind of where, and with what unit, the process possibly stop?"

Libyan Nation-Building

By Jesse Lewis

TRIPOLI, Libya.—In Tripoli's international airport there are only Arabic signs in the waiting room now. Beneath the dust on the walls the outlines of English words that have been removed remain faintly etched: exchange, exit, customs, toilet. The only English left in the room is on the posters of el-Fatah, the Arab commando organization.

During the 40-minute drive into Tripoli, one of Libya's twin capitals (the other is Benghazi), one can see other signs where English once was but is no longer. A Pepsi Cola billboard on the side of the highway, for example, has the red, white and blue replica of a bottle top. But the name "Pepsi" is only barely visible under a coat of whitewash.

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This official, who sees the revolution as the beginning of what he called "nation-building for Lib-

yan," said that many foreign companies must expand programs training Libyans to perform his paying jobs.

I asked an American oil company official about the number and content of Libyans employed in his firm. He nervously said he could not answer.

He did say, however, that were few Libyans qualified to top jobs, many of which require highly technical skills.

The concession agreement between the Libyan government and one oil company signed in the 1950s called for 75 percent of the firm's employees in Libya to be Libyans within ten years. However, several years after the ten-year deadline, only 67 percent of its work force is Libyan.

Oil dominates the Libyan economy. This year, exports of oil will yield more than \$1 billion. Before oil was discovered in Libya was a relatively unimportant North African country. Its main exports before oil were dates and wool. To make a paper currency.

Tripoli, a city of about 500,000 persons, is built on rather sandy terrain on the Mediterranean coast. As a metropolis it is striking. Mosques, many of them built by the former Pasha with oil revenues, many of them built by the Italians, occupied the country before World War II.

Letters

Illegal War?

The administration claims that its pilots in North Vietnamese custody are prisoners of war. But for citizens who still value the Constitution, only Congress may declare war. If no constitutional amendment exists that would authorize the executive branch to order such allegedly noncriminal police work. The court action by 400 Americans (c/o Prof. F. Noyes, Physics Department, Stanford University) to have the U.S. aggression in Vietnam pronounced illegal and unconstitutional deserves and needs the support of all who recognize that our government must be made to respect law and order.

MICHELLE LOR.

Anthony, France.

For a Cease-Fire

One may question the practicability of the interesting plan briefly sketched by the American scholars Alexander L. George and John Wilson Lewis in your Jan. 19 edition, suggesting the implementation of a "progressive cease-fire" in Vietnam, yet one can hardly question their assertion that the so-called "Vietnamization of the war," as it is being projected by the Nixon administration, does not hold the promise of an early and even foreseeable ending of the hostilities, notwithstanding all the wistful thinking of the technical authors of the idea. "It is hardly realistic," these scholars point out, "to expect Saigon's armies to succeed

where half a million Americans failed."

Thus the war in Vietnam, assessed in the spectrum of the present American strategy, which in theory foresees the gradual replacement of American combat troops by the South Vietnamese, may endure for years, depriving American lives and draining the country's resources at infinitum.

Both of these scholars, thoroughly familiar with the Vietnamese situation, are highly qualified to discuss this problem realistically. Hence, it seems their plan should be met with top priority by the press and policy-planners in Washington, if the main American objective in Vietnam, as the planners put it, is a "compromise settlement" and not "the endless contest of control of the battlefield."

JOSEF STANIEWICZ.

Palma de Mallorca.

Semantic Bomb

Every now and then a semantic bomb is produced, often changing the course of history. The most famous one in modern history was the "government of the people, by the people, for the people." It has been cited by every democratic leader, and a few dictators, for the last 107 years.

Now some nameless genius has produced another—"The Silent Majority." It is bound to sweep the world. For a few days now French radio and television commentators have been citing it

daily. But wait. This is just a beginning.

How beautifully useful it is—and how utterly brilliantly misleading! From now on it will be generally presumed that all those who do not engage in violent protest are solidly lined up on the side of any issue against which the protest is made. This blatant nonsense will live and grow, and come wonderfully handy to thousands of politicians throughout the world.

I think it is only just that all ruling political parties of the world should pass around the proverbial bat in the ring and collect a few modest millions to reward the nameless genius who has produced this wonderful two-word double-think.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, Paris.

Cartoonists' U.S.

With regard to the Washington Post-New York Times-International Herald Tribune (the latter my addition) left-liberal news monopoly, I should like to say that I am glad that the America of cartoonists Herblock and Mauldin, which seems peopled exclusively by knaves and fools, is not my America. If it were, I am sure that I would retire to some quiet place and hang myself. (This should not be taken as a suggestion.)

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Barr.

Garbage Can Be Converted into Alcohol

New British Process Attracts U.S. Interest

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Garbage everywhere. The problem facing municipal authorities and governments the world over is what to do with it. British researcher said over the weekend that he believes he has the answer: turn it into ethyl alcohol.

Where more than in Britain, the problem of waste disposal has become a major constituent of the average British town. The average British town produces up to two million pounds of garbage each year.

Some is dumped, but refuse areas throughout the country are already overflowing, some is incinerated, at a cost of about 50 shillings (£5) on a heavy burden on the taxpayer for a non-productive process.

Researchers therefore are turning to and more to applied science and a way out of the dilemma.

Andrew Porteous, a lecturer in the University of Glasgow, believes that by turning garbage into alcohol authorities can recoup the cost and achieve efficient garbage collection.

Uses Cellulose

The process works by hydrolyzing waste cellulose, a major constituent of organic wastes, which with additional processing will produce ethyl alcohol. In industry, methyl alcohol has many uses in manufacturing processes and in their products. The extracting process is called hydrolysis.

Porteous said his process promises to double the present alcohol output and reduce the time taken in hydrolysis from three hours to just over one minute.

Process Studied in U.S.

Proposals are being studied by a program sponsored by the Public Health Service, as well as by municipal authorities in the United States.

From 250 tons of garbage, the process provides for removing metal and other heavy materials to 120 tons ready for processing. All about 75 tons of cellulose is extracted.

This is then boiled with hydrochloric acid to yield sugar, which when fermented gives about 24 tons of alcohol.

A plant to handle the process, which would treat the garbage output of a town of 150,000, would cost \$1.2 million (£3.12 million), Porteous said.

With methyl alcohol selling at about five shillings (60 cents) a gallon, the revenue of 500 (£3,000) would more than cover the operation.

The alcohol thus produced would find its way into industry, as a solvent in the preparation of paints, varnishes and plastics, and in chemical experiments.

Shots Hit Home of Executive of Struck GE Plant

BARRINGTON, R. I., Jan. 26 (UPI)—The General Electric Co. offered a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the shooting of a union official at the home of a GE executive.

The shots were fired about 3:30 Saturday into the home of John P. Livingston, a union official at GE's Whiting plant in Providence. No one was injured.

John P. Dawley, a director of GE relations at the plant, announced the reward yesterday, saying he had no way of knowing whether the shots were connected with any job activities.

Robert L. Grace, president of the Electrical Workers Union local at the plant, called the incident "fortunate." He said he did not think the shooting was related to the strike.

A nation-wide strike against GE kept about 1,500 workers in Providence away from the job 13 days.

Avits, in Japan, Varns on Trade

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Sen. Bob J. Avits warned Japan today that it faced a possible trade war with the United States and urged on this country "to live up to the responsibilities of its economic power and its new political maturity."

In an address to the Japan-America Society, the New York Republican asserted that questions of trade, investment and money were "the make-or-break touchstone of the United States-Japan relationship."

He noted that two-way trade between the two countries was \$3 billion in 1969 but that the trade imbalance against the United States was at least \$1.3 billion and possibly as high as \$1.5 billion.

250,000 Americans Visited Britain in '69

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Some 800,000 Americans visited Britain in 1969, the British Tourist Authority said today.

It was the first time that more than a million Americans had visited Britain, the authority added, the third straight year that Britain was the most popular European country with American tourists.

Britain received an estimated 1.5 million foreign tourists last year, a million more than the previous high in 1968.

"Enough international business has been lost because buyers and sellers don't know each other."

You get a substantial order. Good. But it comes from a firm you hardly know. In a city 5,000 miles away.

Not so good. You scurry around for credit information, but the best you can find is superficial and out of date.

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tomers. Look him over. Make inquiries around town. Then tell you what we find.

Our report could help you avoid a costly mistake. Or lead to a profitable sale you might otherwise have passed up.

Of course, credit information is not the whole story. We can also tell you about a country's trade regulations. Political and economic conditions. Exchange controls. And local business practices.

All of which can be a big help in judging the potential profitability of a customer.

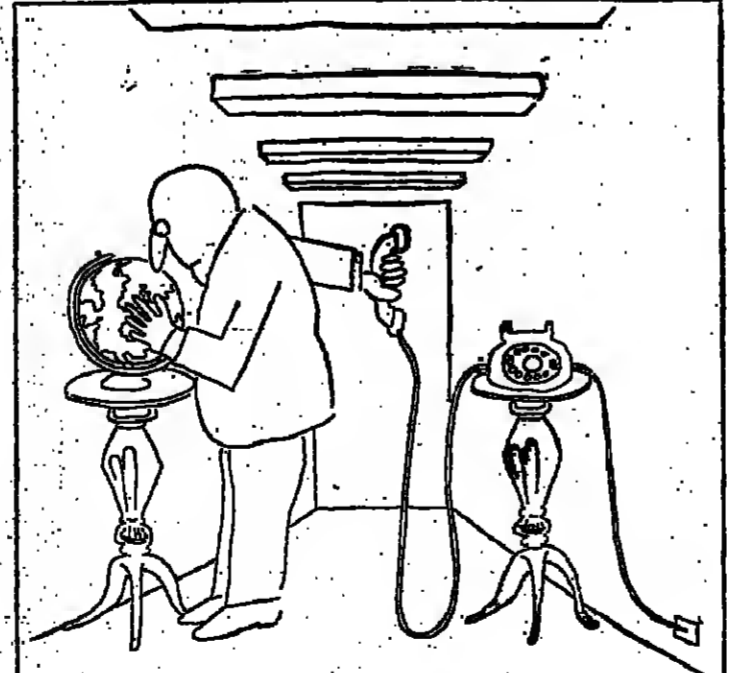
When you decide to ship an order, we can advise you on the best method of trade financing. And on the most advantageous plan of currency exchange.

Often, we can arrange the financing without recourse to you. Because our worldwide network enables us to check on the importer's credit.

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Which brings us to our philosophy of international banking. We don't think it's enough just to help you do business. We want to help you do it profitably. We want to be your foreign trade consultant.

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American Express International Banking Corporation

FASHION IN PARIS

Going to All Lengths for Spring and Summer

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The coming of the longer skirt has put new life into the Paris openings. On the first day of the shows, usually not too well attended, there wasn't a vacant chair in sight. Rooms were jammed with people and cameras.

The mid-calf skirt is already the thing to wear in Paris night spots, unless it's pants and a shirt or sweater. One thing that doesn't seem to be happening, as generally predicted, is the decline of the pantsuit. More designers here are showing it. Many women are turning to pants because it's a safe way to look until they make up their minds about the right skirt length. The one thing absolutely not to wear is a mini which, right now, even the cute young Paris girls wouldn't be caught dead in.

Everyone has his own special version of what the new look ought to be, and that's what makes horse racing.

Philippe Venet, who led off the Paris couture shows this morning, likes a just below mid-calf skirt over a just above-knee dress. Molyneux, before a capacity audience, furnished a great chance to bring back some of the original Molyneux look from the thirties.

Late in the afternoon Nino Cerruti, whose shop caters to both men and women and who custom designs for girls like Gloria Guinness, took over the top floor of Maxim's. The story was everything longer for both sexes.

"The mini went too far. Something had to happen," says Nino Cerruti, a good-looking Italian with a fabric fortune behind him. "But we must not lose the young look," he adds. It's a nice trick, if you can manage it.

Two Lengths

Cerruti has two choices for the girls. His mid skirt is just below mid-calf, but sits up both sides to show long, soft boots of elasticized jersey, tweed or braided leather. Cerruti's braided leather boots will be the world's most expensive (\$350). For evening, the boots are embroidered in color.

Over the skirt skirts go long, soft overblouses, made of silk print or satin. They are long sleeved and loose and just indicate the waist by an almost unbelted belt.

Cerruti's closest thing to a mini is a soft, pleated skirt that stops just above the knees and looks longer than it really is. The rest of the costume includes a vest, jacket, shirt and ascot.



AP.
A model (left) from Molyneux. His collection was among those shown yesterday to buyers and the fashion press.

Oella Molyneux.
ASA Press.



From Venet a new suit length.



Venet's printed wool coat.

Either way, with longer or shorter skirt, the lady wears a big hat to finish the same kind of clothes. Many of Cerruti's fashions are interchangeable but not meant to be worn by a matched-up couple.

Among the interchangeable is a turtleneck racoon jacket that zips up the back. Not tagged to either sex are long, sleeveless fur coats to be worn over jersey tunics and pants,

and fur-collared, black-cashmere coats to cover dinner suits or dark ankle-length evening dresses.

Cerruti uses new stretch wool for both men's suits and women's. "You can get fat and still feel comfortable," Cerruti says.

He has had many honors, but the greatest came recently when Chanel called the shop to order a pair of pants for herself.

"I believe only a man understands how to make a good pair of pants," Mademoiselle Coco admitted.

Cerruti has already spread to London and will soon be in New York, where Best & Co. is reproducing his Rue Royale shop on the main floor. The opening will be in March.

At Venet

Venet's new coats are beautifully tailored with small shoulders. A slightly high waistline is always indicated, just by the fit, or by an inset belt or fabric tie. Venet has always liked the soft, light wools, but even newer this time are many that are printed or woven in jacquard patterns.

Suits, with their little belted jackets and longer, flaring skirts are hard to tell from the coats, except for a glimpse of white shirt and the wide, striped ascot tie Venet uses wherever he can.

All of Venet's dresses, with or without coats, are just above knee length and pleated. The favorite shape falls straight to the hips before it flares out.

For party dresses Venet likes the same look in sheer, dark crepe de chine, often with pleated sleeves and a scarf from one shoulder. Ankle-length evening dresses are pleated with angel sleeves.

Venet has a large group of slacks, usually pastel with printed, smock-length jackets. They are obviously designed for winter holidays that are figuring prominently for the first time in the Paris couture.

Venet has short coats that show a silver of print dress beneath for his conservative customers, but his heart is in the longer look.

Molyneux

Mrs. Christopher Soames, wife of the British ambassador, sat next to the wife of the Japanese ambassador at the Molyneux opening.

Though occasionally a skirt crept below a knee the Molyneux collection stayed faithful to a shorter look.

As always, the fashions are pretty and precise.

Molyneux has discovered the pants suit, the jumpsuit and evening pajamas. He has also d'covered the nude look and the plunging neckline for long, sheer evening dresses of flowered organza and chiffon.



Cerruti's two lengths: short with pleats or long and slit.

The Romance and Reality Of Inexpensive Local Wines

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Jan. 26.—*Vin de pays*—a lovely expression that brings to mind a French village in summertime and the rich simplicity of a country meal washed down by an unforgettably delightful little wine. The image is both real and impossibly romantic all at once.

In the proper setting and frame of mind a plain—"unpretentious"—if that kind of terminology turns you on—wine with a certain distinct local character can give as much pleasure as a fine *appellation d'origine*, although there are precious few *vins de pays* in the picturesque stone villages of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy.

Everything is relative and the further removed from famous vineyards, the better the local produce tastes. Nevertheless, the pleasure is genuine, and what is more, costs very little, usually less than a dollar a bottle.

And what constitutes a *vin de pays*? In general use it refers to a good small wine infrequently encountered outside its area of production. Ever greater swarms of tourists in search of something new or different and better than uniform mass-produced *vins ordinaires* have begun to draw attention to this sort of wine and want to drink it at home.

An Official Category

In keeping with this development, French law has created an official category of wine called *vin de pays* (*produit du département de...*) which can be loosely translated as local wine from the department of...

So far, only wines from departments of the Midi, between the Rhone and the Pyrenees, have entered this new classification.

To qualify, a wine must contain ten percent by volume of natural alcohol, that is, without the addition of sugar or without having been concentrated. The vines producing it must be of European type, grown only in the department in question, and they must not have been irrigated, to keep down

excessive production which lowers quality.

The wine is analyzed to determine the amounts of alcohol, fixed acid, volatile acidity and sulfur dioxide used to stabilize wine by its antiseptic and bactericide properties, but without excess, causes headaches. The wine is also exposed to air to see if it has any chemical disorders, called *causes* and red wine is subjected to chromatography, which shows if hybrid vines were used. Last but hardly least, it is tasted to see that it qualifies subjectively as well as objectively.

Furthermore, to qualify wine for this title, an individual grower must produce at least 200 hectoliters (5,284 gallons) and a cooperative, 1,000 hectoliters (26,418 gallons), to ensure there is a sufficient homogeneous quantity.

Left over from previous legislation is another category known as *vin de pays de...* (*local wine from district of...*) and referred to as *vin de pays*, but because it permits blending up to one-third from other regions, these two titles are confusing. Similar, their labels are for the second one, like *vins ordinaires*, must state degree of alcohol on the bottle.

Aside from blended name wines, which may mixtures from several countries—let alone regions—these also *vins d'appellation* whose labels will give the name followed by the words *appellation d'origine simple* whose only requirement is the wine not come from vines. Both of these categories also must carry the degree alcohol on the label, along with a sign of very simple wine.

An upshot note: it must be remembered that many producers manage to make wine that may be much better than its legal category indicates. On rare occasions *appellation d'origine simple* may be nearly as good as an *appellation d'origine contrôlée*, the law has nothing to do about this.

DINING OUT

There's an Iconoclast in the Kitchen

By Naomi Barry

PARIS.—Little restaurants like *l'Archevêque* represent the future of gastronomy in France, if there is going to be a future.

It is hard to believe that it can bring much profit to the owner, even when all the tables are taken. However, 31-year-old Alain Senderens, who is both proprietor and chef, passionately believes in cuisine as an art with new variations still possible. His kitchen is atelier, laboratory and experimental station. Here he patiently arranges unconventional marriages of taste and texture, for his delight and yours.

In the trial-and-error stage, but coming along beautifully, he assured us, is a combination of sweetbreads and oranges. Another try: slices of air-cured wild boar. Too salty. More work is required. Already a triumph on the menu is the *bar au bouze*, sea bass in a sauce with red bouze wine.

An unimaginative conservative might dismiss the idea of red wine with fish as outrageous heresy. He hasn't yet tried Senderens's superlative *bar au bouze*. It is fun to see successful iconoclasm in the kitchen. In Paris other audacious and talented young chefs like Henri

Faugeron of Les Belles Gourmandes and Claude Peyrot of Le Vivarais are doing superb fish dishes in red wine.

One of *l'Archevêque*'s most pleasurable hors d'œuvre is a casserole of small white onions, raisins and tomatoes simmered for 45 minutes in white wine to which a touch of vinegar has been added. The recipe came from the late, great Fernand Point. The onions are prepared in advance and can be eaten cold or warm. They are most delicious when slightly reheated just before serving.

Cognac and Catnap

Mr. Senderens fills stoned avocado halves with a mixture of crab meat and corn. Riblets seasoned with a savant dressing arrived at by dosing oil of truffles with controlled additions of vodka, cognac, catsup, Worcestershire and tabasco.

"I'm very fond of corn," he said in a most heretic admission from a Frenchman. Mr. Senderens, the antithesis of a chauvinist, thinks that vichys-

soise is a superb spring and summer item on a menu.

(Vichyssoise, a chilled soup of potatoes and leeks flavored with chives, was invented in the kitchens of the New York Ritz Carlton by Louis Diat. Although Diat was born in France, most French restaurants still maintain a rather cavalier attitude on the subject, regarding it as an outlandish import from abroad.)

Senderens loves reintroducing dishes long forgotten in old cookbooks. One of his favorites is an *omelette bourguignonne*, which calls for a filling of chopped nuts and chopped snails. He found this surprise in an 18th-century book for housewives.

Extra Touches

The particular flavor of *l'Archevêque* comes from the subtle extra touches which entail ambitious work for Senderens has only one helper in the kitchen. All the salads are tossed with a special dressing made from truffle oil and a

vinegar the patron makes sherry.

"Fresh truffles have a short season," he said. "ways press enough so the oil lasts me for the year."

The pureed vegetables extravagantly served in paste barquettes. Mr. Senderens occasionally amuses himself with historic elaborations, *tête de veau en tortue*, so travesties which demand much labor that today found almost exclusively in literature. An effort like this has endeared him to Old Gourmets.

"There are so many new things," said Mr. Senderens, his black eyes shining. "Why be banal?" This tude has made him, in months, one of the most young chefs of Paris.

(*L'Archevêque*, 20 Rue d'Exposition, Paris 7e. Telephone: 468-79-76. Closed days. About 50 francs a person.)

A Fashionable Tug-of-War

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The tug-of-war between fashion shows and social galas is on.

The collections got off to a slow start today but will pick up steam during the week, reaching top speed on Saturday with Yves Saint-Laurent. By showing so late, Saint-Laurent,

often considered the most influential of Paris designers, is throwing the whole week out of focus. Many buyers are said to be stalling until they have seen his collection.

Saint-Laurent has been a busy boy all around. Besides his collection, he's also done the costumes for Zizi Jeanmaire's show at the Casino de

Paris. The designer is asking all his fashion friends to come see it next Saturday. The show, with choreography by Roland Petit, should be a shot in the arm for the old Casino. The decor is by Vasarely. Olivier Truillat and the famous Erté of Ziegfeld Follies fame. Sculptor César has contributed two giant breasts of plastic and Solo is responsible for the metallic curtain.

But the gala of the week is sure to be the world premiere Wednesday of "Medea," Maria Callas's first film which was directed by Pier Paolo Pasolini. The gala will benefit the Foundation for French Medical Research. Madame Georges Pompidou, who was the president of the organization before she became France's first lady, will be there. Another off-stage attraction will be Aristide Onassis. He's asked for three seats, but nobody can tell yet if one of those seats will be occupied by Mrs. Onassis.

Mrs. Sargent Shriver will be escorted by Maurice Chevalier. Raymond Marcellin, French minister of the Interior, and Mr. and Mrs. Héréd Alphonse will represent the Quai d'Orsay. And the ambassadors of Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Turkey and Holland should take care of the diplomatic corps. Then there will be all the job and famous, including the Begum Mohammed Shah, the Maharaja of Baroda, Constantin Goulanski, Patrick and Martine Gueraud-Hermès, Mr. and Mrs. Anatole Litvak, Jean Pruvost, Baron Alexis de Rodé, Mrs. André Malraux and no end of Rothschilds.

The Paris exhibition of John Lennon's erotic lithographs, which was also due this week, has been postponed because Denise René couldn't get permission to install a huge tent outside her tiny Left Bank gallery. Neither could she reach Mr. Lennon. Miss René, who was treating the exhibit of the 14 lithographs sort of tongue-in-cheek, never pretended this was going to be a vernissage but just a cocktail party in honor of Mr. Lennon. And she won't hold it without him.



Miss Dior makes a great fabric a great fashion.

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MOLYNEUX, 5 R. Royale, 3:30 p.m.
Philippe VENET, 27 François-Ier, 3:30 p.m.

TODAY

BALMAIN, 64 Rue François-Ier.
Press: 11:00 a.m. Buyers: 3 p.m.
EKTOR, 4 R. Cambon. Press: 4 p.m.
Jean HERCEY, 56-100 St-Honoré, 4 p.m.
M. de NAUCC, 57 R. J.-Gouffon, 3:30 p.m.
TORRENTI, 34 Av. Marignan, 11:45 a.m.

TOMORROW

Guy LAROCHE, 20 Avenue Montaigne.
Press: 11:00 a.m. Buyers: 3 p.m.
IRENE DANA, 6 R. Chambray, 3 p.m.
J. PATOU, 71 R. St-Florentin, 3:30 p.m.
TIP LAROCHE, 57 Av. J.-F.-de-Serbie, 4 p.m.

FEBRUARY 2

CARVEN, 6 R. St-Étienne, 3 p.m.
J. BERLE, 14 R. Cécil-Maret.

FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 28 Rue François-Ier, 2:30-5:30 p.m. By appointment only.

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EC Steps Toward Monetary Union

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Common Market governments, aiming to prevent new outbreaks of the currency turmoil which plagued them over the last two years, took the first cautious steps today toward a monetary union. A ministerial council, deliberating at the Palais des Congrès here, agreed on the installation of machinery for short-term mutual financial assistance and strengthened economic cooperation and coordination procedures for the common market.

Procedures Set For Closer Ties

The six governments are further committed to an agreed set of procedures for preliminary consultations on major economic decisions. They have also decided they must harmonize their medium-term economic planning objectives and have undertaken to agree on specific targets later this year.

Burmah Oil Makes Surprise Bid for U.K. Chemical Firm

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—In a move to get a bigger stake in the world's largest oil company, Burmah Oil today made a \$158 million bid for a U.K. chemical firm, an old enemy of the oil giant.

German Trade Surplus for '69 Down 15 Percent at \$4.26 Billion

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—West Germany's 1969 foreign trade surplus totaled 15.6 billion marks (\$4.26 billion at post-valuation rates), down 15 percent from the 1968 figure of 18.4 billion marks, the federal statistics office disclosed today.

Port in Russia To Be Built By Japanese Agreement Follows Accord on Forests

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement over the weekend for the construction of a port near the Soviet town of Nakhodka, 60 miles southeast of Vladivostok.

European Banks, U.S. Firm Form Mutual Fund Network

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Competition for the millions of dollars reportedly stashed away in mattresses throughout Europe became more intense today with the launching of another new international group of mutual funds.



Kennecott's Earnings Hit Record High

Georgia-Pacific Net Rises 19.7% in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Kennecott Copper Corp. and subsidiaries reported over the weekend gains in sales and net income for both the fourth quarter and the calendar year, with a net for the year reaching a record high.

Analysts See Support at 740 Dow Slips Below 1966 Low In a 'Blue Monday' Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Blue-chip and glamour stocks weakened along a broad front today as the Dow Jones industrial average slipped to its lowest closing since October, 1966, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Big Board's index of all common stocks dropped 0.55 to 49.38, but remained above last year's closing low of 49.31 on July 29. Standard & Poor's 500 fell to a 1969-70 low, down 0.90 at 88.17.

Tool Orders In U.S. Slide 3.5% in Dec.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—No China tool orders for U.S. firms fell 3.5 percent in December, continuing a recent trend, according to figures released yesterday by the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

British Steel Corp. Prices To Jump 10 Percent Today

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The steel-owned British Steel Corp., announcing a 10 percent price increase on all steel products, said today that the price rise follows one of 5 percent early last year and compares with the government's norm of 10 percent in any 12-month period.

Japan Outstrips Germany in Tools

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Japan has replaced West Germany as the world's third largest producer of machine tools, the Japanese Machine Tool Builders Association reported today. The United States and Russia are first and second.

Simca Battles Credit Curb Effects

PARIS, (NYT).—"No one knows how deep the auto recession will go. I have already had to reduce my plant by not replacing employee turnover, not recruiting new staff, and I am restricting my advertising."

More Cuts for Chrysler in U.S.

DETROIT, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp. has ordered its managers to make new budget cuts which industry sources expect will exceed 10 percent and result in new layoffs of white-collar workers.

Studebaker Acquires 56% of STP Corp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Studebaker-Worthington has announced that about 1.43 million shares of its common stock had been tendered in response to its offer to its shareholders to exchange shares of STP Corp. for shares of Studebaker-Worthington.

Georgia-Pacific

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Georgia-Pacific Corp. reported today a 19.7 percent increase in net earnings for 1969, although profits slipped 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter of the year.

Studebaker Acquires 56% of STP Corp.

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Operations Down

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—U.S. manufacturing industries were operating on the average at only 81.5 percent of capacity in the fourth quarter of last year, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

Japan Outstrips Germany in Tools

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Japan has replaced West Germany as the world's third largest producer of machine tools, the Japanese Machine Tool Builders Association reported today. The United States and Russia are first and second.

Belgian-German Negotiations on Reactor Site Fail

BORN, Jan. 26 (AP).—Belgian and West German government delegations failed over the weekend to agree on the key question of where they and four other European states will build a giant atomic reactor.

The Dines Letter lists 105 Stocks Which It Rates "Trend-Buckers"

In its 1970 Forecast issue, The Dines Letter lists 105 "trend bucking" stocks as of early 1970, each of which illustrates a rising earnings trend, and that Technical Dividends, to be published, indicate an ability to move against the currently declining market.

PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
Copies of the Minutes of the Special General Meeting of Pacific Seaboard Fund N.V. held at the offices of the Fund, Fuishtun 6, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 17th December, 1969, may be obtained from the above address or from any of the Paying Agents listed hereunder.

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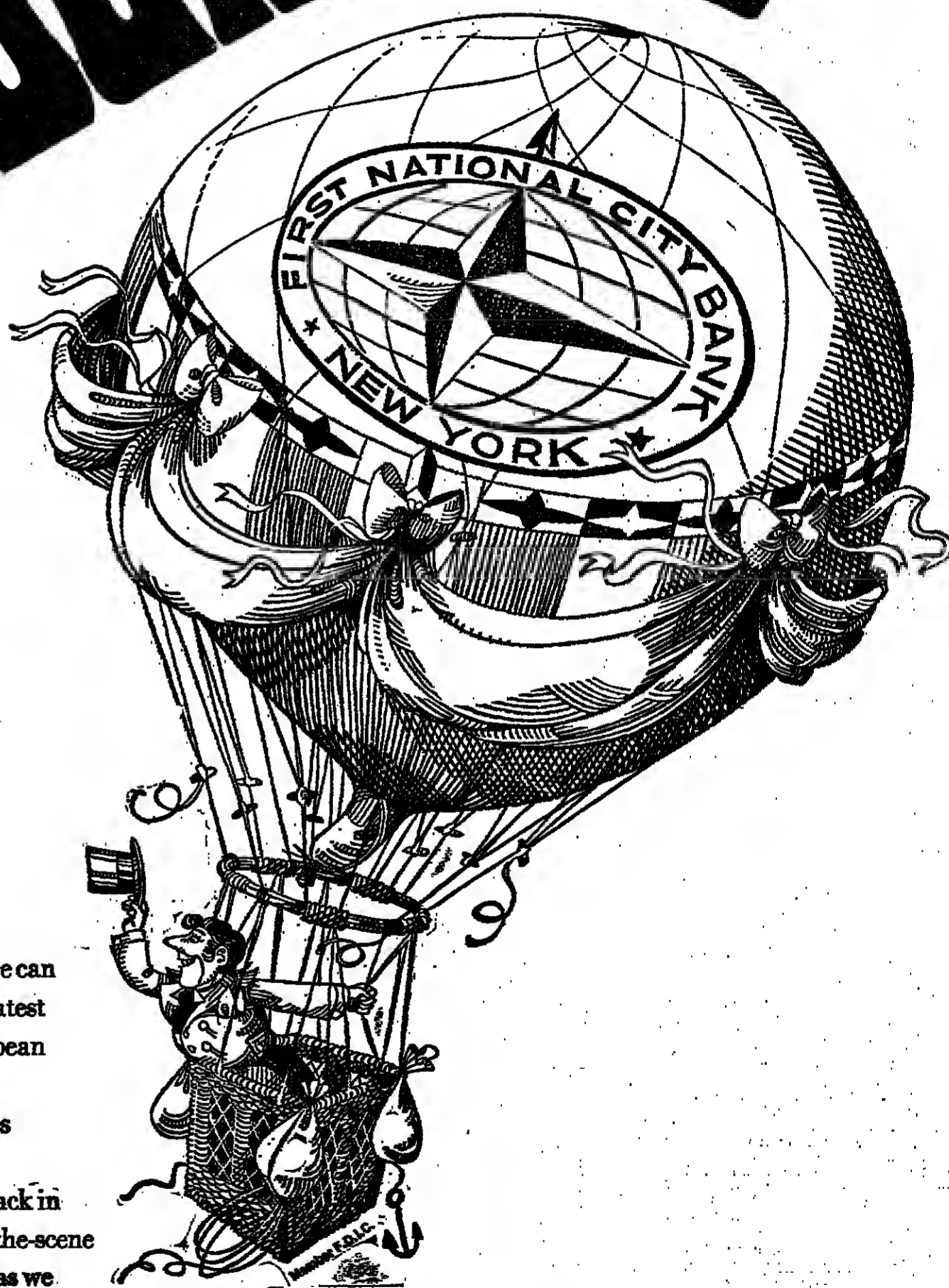
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Print the ANSWER **ONE WHO'S**

100

Yesterday's | Jumbies: WINCE DR

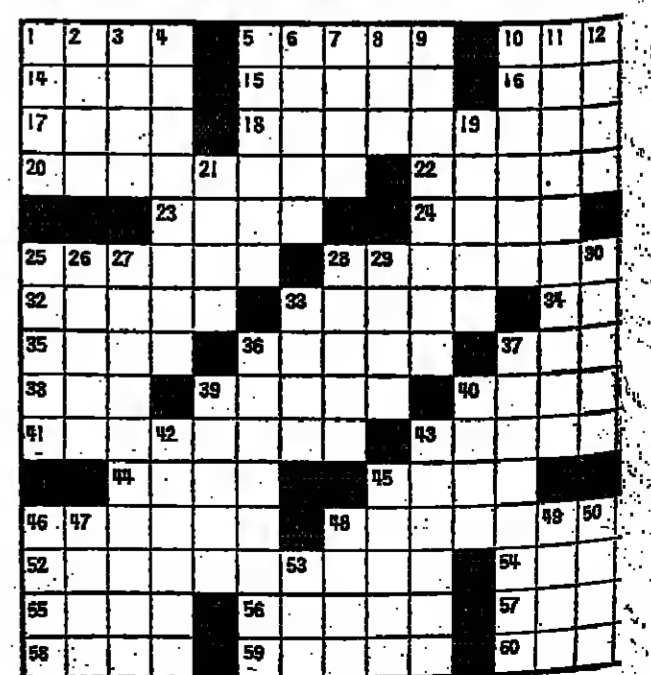
Answer: *Why the snails HAVE A LIFE*

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

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W. G. LEE

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Bradshaw Likely 1st Pick

Pro Football Holds College Draft Today

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The college football draft, which is expected to be the most important event of the week, will begin today at 10 a.m. in New York City. The draft will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the National Football League (NFL) will select players from the college ranks.

The draft is expected to be a highly competitive one, with many top college players expected to be selected in the first round. The NFL teams will be looking for players who can help them win the Super Bowl.

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If You Can't Join 'em, Beat 'em: ABA Declares 'War' on NBA

By Mark Asber
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The American Basketball Association (ABA) has declared "war" on the National Basketball Association (NBA) by announcing that it will sue the NBA for antitrust violations.

The ABA claims that the NBA has used its power to suppress competition and to keep salaries low. The ABA says it will sue the NBA for antitrust violations.

76ers Set Philadelphia Mark By Routing Rockets, 159-131

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers set a new franchise record by routing the Houston Rockets, 159-131, in a National Basketball Association game.

The 76ers' victory was their largest ever, and it was a significant win for the team. The Rockets were the only team to have won the game in the first half.

Junior College Farms Raise Bumper Crop

By Sam Goldaper
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Junior college recruiting is becoming more prominent in the national college basketball scene, as many coaches, critical of the two-year recruiting process, are switching to four-year colleges.

The switch is being made because of the increased pressure on coaches to win. Junior college players are seen as a way to develop talent and to avoid the scrutiny of the NCAA.



APRES-SKI—Ernie Korri of Ely, Minn., loses a ski just after takeoff in U.S. ski-jumping championships and lands at 60 mph. on one ski and a boot. Korri was not seriously hurt in the fall that followed.

The photograph shows the skier in a precarious position, having lost one of his skis. The skier is falling backwards, with one leg still in the air and the other leg on the ground. The skier's expression is one of surprise and concern.

Flood Reveals He's Having Second Thoughts About Suit

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Curt Flood, who has been suing the Major League Baseball (MLB) for antitrust violations, has revealed that he is having second thoughts about his lawsuit.

Flood, who is a former MLB player, has been in a legal battle with the MLB since he was traded from the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies. Flood claims that the MLB's reserve clause is an antitrust violation.

Bozon Funeral

CHAMONIX, France, Jan. 26 (AP)—Members of the French ski team today were pallbearers at the funeral of Michel Bozon, who was killed in a skiing accident.

Bozon was a member of the French ski team and was competing in the World Cup. He was killed while skiing down a slope in Chamoni, France.

College Basketball

SEATTLE, Jan. 26 (AP)—The University of Washington's basketball team today won its first game of the season, defeating the University of Oregon, 75-65.

The game was a close one, with the Washington team leading for most of the game. The Oregon team made a strong comeback in the second half, but the Washington team held on to win.

Flyers Get a Couple of Zeros In Pursuit of Blues Yonder

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Philadelphia Flyers today won their first game of the season, defeating the New York Rangers, 2-0.

The Flyers' victory was a significant win for the team, as they had lost their first two games. The Rangers were the only team to have won the game in the first half.

To Stop S. Africa Cricket Tour Apartheid Protesters Make Pitch in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Cricket and violence, one might suppose, is as unlikely a combination as Caliban and crocheting. Yet the link has been made here, probably for the first time in the post-war period, as a group of protesters has taken to the streets to demand the cancellation of the South African cricket tour of Britain.

The protesters are part of a larger movement against apartheid in South Africa. They believe that the cricket tour is a form of endorsement of the apartheid system.

To Stop S. Africa Cricket Tour Apartheid Protesters Make Pitch in Britain

By Alfred Friendly

organization of the eminently proper and clean finger-nailed Liberal party, has claimed responsibility for the raids on the cricket grounds, intimating that this and much worse can be expected if the South African tour is not cancelled.

The protesters are part of a larger movement against apartheid in South Africa. They believe that the cricket tour is a form of endorsement of the apartheid system.

Each match, it may be pointed out, goes on for five days. A sage has observed that until one has seen a cricket game he will have no understanding of an Englishman's concept of eternity.

The protesters are part of a larger movement against apartheid in South Africa. They believe that the cricket tour is a form of endorsement of the apartheid system.

Jack Hits Million Mark

Yancey Holds Off Nicklaus To Win Crosby by One Shot

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Bert Yancey withstood a closing bid of 65 by Jack Nicklaus yesterday to win the Bing Crosby golf tournament by one stroke.

Nikro Has Surgery

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Atlanta Braves' ace knuckler, Phil Niekro, remained in "very good condition" today after undergoing an emergency appendectomy.

Niekro was rushed to the hospital yesterday with an attack of appendicitis. A team spokesman said Niekro, 33-13 last season, was expected to be able to report on time for spring training.

The Scoreboard

SEI JUMPING—At Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Czechoslovak skiers took the first four places in the Grand Prix of Nations and gave their country the victory in the three-day competition. The Cortina team won the first three places, and the Czechoslovak team won the fourth place.

The Czechoslovak team's victory was a significant win for the team, as they had lost their first two games. The Cortina team was the only team to have won the game in the first half.

Rain Puts Off Finals In Australia

After Smith, Lutz Win Doubles Title

SYDNEY, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—The Australian Open tennis championships ran into further financial trouble today when rain washed out the men's and women's singles finals.

The Australian Open is one of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments. It is held in Australia and is the only one to be held in the Southern Hemisphere.

Matra Breaks Daytona Record

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—France's Matra-S60 yesterday broke the three-car record at Daytona Beach during the 24-hour endurance race.

The Matra-S60 set a new record by completing the race in 24 hours, 11 minutes, and 52 seconds. The previous record was held by a Ford GT40.

Bowery Turns Pro

SYDNEY, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Bill Bowery surprised Australian tennis circles today when he announced he had accepted a "lucrative" offer to turn professional.

Bowery is a former Australian Open finalist. He is now a professional tennis player and is expected to play in the Wimbledon tournament.

The Scoreboard

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